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The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 145 No. 2 | Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers | January 10, 1944

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

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Chemicals Loading Order Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Modification of Special Directive No. 1 of ODT order No. 18-A governing the loading of chemicals and a long list of other products, to make the order conform more nearly to new practices which have been forced upon shippers by reason of space requirements and container limitations were announced by the Office of Defense Transportation January 4, effective as of December 31, 1943.

Under the revision it is provided that packaged cement, when loaded in cars of 100,000 pounds capacity or greater, shall be loaded to a weight not less than 95,000 pounds. Other changes are:—

Bleaching powder and caustic soda, dry:—In barrels, casks or drums of less than 300 pounds gross weight shall be loaded on end, four tiers high; when more than 300 pounds but less than 500 pounds each, they shall be loaded on end two tiers high; and when more than 500 pounds each, they shall be loaded on end one tier high.

Soda ash:—In bags, shall be loaded to a weight not less than 70,000 pounds. The minimum previously was 80,000 pounds.

Ester gum, pine pitch, pine tar, rosin, rosin batting dross, and rosin dross:—In bags, straight or mixed carloads, shall be loaded to a weight not less than 70,000 pounds when solidified or in lumps, and to a weight not less than 50,000 pounds when pulverized.

Pinene, pine oil, pine tar oil, pyroligenous acid, rosin liquor, rosin oil, rosin paste, rosin pitch, rosin sizing, turpentine, and crude wood oil:—In bottles or cans packed in boxes, straight or mixed carloads, shall be loaded to a weight not less than 40,000 pounds, provided that at least 25 percent of the weight of any such mixed shipment is packed in bottles or cans in boxes.

ODT Control Extended To Import Freight

OPD Washington Bureau

Steps were taken by the Office of Defense Transportation January 5 to relieve the growing problem of traffic congestion at port areas by extending its control to import freight held in such areas as well as to coastwise and intercoastal freight. Up to the present time control was exercised by the ODT only over export, coastwise or intercoastal freight in the possession of a rail carrier.

The action took the form of an order —general Order ODT 12A, effective immediately and superseding ODT 12 —which empowered the ODT's Division of Railway Transport to order the removal from a port area in the continental United States, of any freight which has moved by ocean vessel to a port area, or which is intended for movement by ocean vessel from a port area. The order further provides that if the freight is loaded on a railway car, it may be ordered removed to free the equipment for other use.

Section 502.25 of the new order states that it does not apply to freight at a storage facility which is operated by or under the exclusive control of an agency or department of the United States, unless such freight is loaded in or on a railroad car.

British Council Extends Release Certificate Period

OPD Washington Bureau

The British Supply Council in North America has extended the period of validity of all individual release certificates issued during the second quarter of 1943, under the British Program License No. EE-1, through March 31, 1944, according to the Foreign Economic Administration. Therefore, although release certificates issued during the second quarter show an expiration date of December 31, 1943, exportations may be made pursuant to such release certificates until midnight, **March 31, 1944.**

Racemic Menthol Is New Denaturant

OPD Washington Bureau

The use of Givaudan racemic menthol in place of U.S.P. menthol as a denaturant for specially denatured alcohol has been approved by the Treasury Department, following a request for a ruling by Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., manufacturer of synthetic menthol, New York.

A sample of racemic menthol was submitted by Givaudan-Delawanna, together with data concerning the relative toxicity and other characteristics of the optically inactive isomer compared with U.S.P. menthol. On the basis of this information and in consideration of the fact that racemic menthol is an approved product in both the British and German pharmacopeias, the use of the racemic variety in lieu of U.S.P. menthol in specially denatured alcohol, formulas 37, 37-A, 38-A, 38-B, 38-C, and 38-D, was approved.

Essential Oils Price Ceiling Parley Called

OPD Washington Bureau

A meeting of dealers in essential oils for a discussion of problems in the price field has been called for January 14 by the Office of Price Administration. It will be held in room 4231, Empire State building, New York, at 10 a.m.

Officials said that it is planned to explore the whole price problem in the more or less minor oils to determine what kind of a practicable program can be worked out to keep prices in line; one that is acceptable to both dealers and OPA. The agency has been receiving complaints of essential oil prices rising above the ceilings, particularly in the case of wormseed, spruce, and cedarleaf oils.

Du Pont, Imperial Industries Named by U. S. in Cartel Suit

OPD Washington Bureau

A civil complaint charging two American companies, a British company, the American agent of the British company, and five of their officers, with maintaining an international cartel agreement to restrain trade in the manufacture of chemical products, fire arms and ammunition, in violation of the Sherman antitrust act, was filed January 6 in the United States District Court in New York by the Department of Justice. Named as defendants in the suit are:—

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and Lammot du Pont, chairman of the board, and Walter Samuel Carpenter, jr., president.

Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn., and Charles Krum Davis, president and general manager.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, Eng., and Harry Duncan McGowan (Lord McGowan), chairman of the board, and Henry Mond (Lord Melchett), deputy chairman.

Imperial Chemical Industries (New York), Ltd., New York City, American agent of ICI.

The attorney-general said the complaint charges that beginning sometime prior to 1920 the du Pont company, ICI and their individual officers named in the complaint, and from 1933 Remington and its president, have been continuously engaged in a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade and commerce in chemical products, arms, including war materials, and ammunition in the United States and with foreign nations, and have been and are now parties to contracts and agreements in violation of the Sherman antitrust act.

It is charged that the conspiracy consists of an agreement, the terms of which are:—

(1) That the du Pont company and ICI not compete with each other. (2) That the du Pont company, Remington company and ICI cooperate to eliminate competition between the Remington company and ICI. (3) That the du Pont company and ICI each be assigned certain marketing areas as exclusive territory. (4) That the defendants agree to eliminate competition between themselves in non-exclusive territory by various arrangements, including the formation of joint companies, to sell their products in accordance with agreed quotas and prices. (5) That the du Pont company and ICI exchange exclusive licenses under all patents and processes for the exclusive territories allocated to each, and non-exclusive licenses for the remainder of the world. (6) That the du Pont company and ICI attempt to obtain for each other the benefit of agreements and understanding arrived at with third parties for allocation of world markets or the acquisition of technological developments. (7) That the du Pont company and ICI cooperate to eliminate the competition of other companies throughout the world.

The agreement is estimated to affect thousands of products, ranging from explosives to paints and varnishes. The du Pont company is characterized in the complaint as the largest manufacturer of chemical products in the United States, with total assets of approximately $1,000,000,000, including the ownership of approximately 23 percent of the stock of General Motors Corporation. The

—*Continued on page 35*

Chemicals Export Ban To Latin America Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Modification of its decentralization procedure to permit the exportation of a long list of chemicals and allied products to nineteen Latin American countries to make it unnecessary that applications for export licenses be accompanied by import recommendations, was announced December 30 by the Foreign Economic Administration. The modification became affective January and applied to exports to the following countries:—

Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The FFA indicated that the modification may be extended to other coun-

—*Continued on page 56*

DCAT Dinner Set for March 9

The ninefeenth annual drug, chemical and allied trades dinner, sponsored by the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, this city, March 9. The price is $10 per person and tables of ten are available at $100. Dress is optional. Reservations are in charge of Miss Helen Booth, acting secretary, 45 Park Row.

Metal Container Order Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of the container conservation order M-81 to include an additional list of chemicals and allied products which may be packed in metal containers was announced January 4 by the War Production Board. Liberalization of the order was made possible by the allocation of 1,900,000 tons of prime plate for container manufacture this year, an increase of 450,000 tons over 1943.

New chemical items which may now be packed in metal containers and the quotas assigned were the following:—

Alcohol, 100 percent of 1940; inflammable cleaning fluid, 100 percent of 1940; hydraulic brake fluid, 100 percent of 1940; movie film, 100 percent of 1940; polishes and waxes, 100 percent of 1940; roof coatings, 75 percent of 1940; turpentine, 100 percent of 1940; lubricating oils, 100 percent of 1940; motor oils, 25 percent of 1940; putty, 100 percent of 1940; caulking compound, 75 percent of 1940; lacquers, 75 percent of 1940; shellac, 100 percent of 1942; liquid disinfectants and germicides, 100 percent of 1941; antifreeze, 100 percent of 1941; varnishes, 75 percent of 1940; liquid insecticides and fungicides, unlimited; varnish remover, 100 percent of 1942.

The following are the quotas established for 1944 for other chemical items (unless otherwise noted the quotas are 100 percent of 1942):—

Acid, nitrohydrochloric; anilin; benzol, naphtha, toluene, and xylene; blood plasma (unlimited); calcium carbide; carbon bisulphide; caustic soda, lye, drain cleaners; cements and dressings for belting, furnace, linoleum, pipe, joint, and radiator, not to be packed dry; cements, rubber, solvent, or latex; chloroform and ether; chlorpicrin, bromacetone, monochloroacetone, and acrolein; chromic acid; chromium trioxide; creosote and wood preservatives; cyanide, calcium, potassium sodium, and mixtures, including cyanide-chloride mixtures; fire extinguisher fluid, limited to chlorinated hydrocarbon type, and foam powder extinguisher charges; gasket assembling compounds; glues and adhesives, liquids; grain fumigant, liquid; graphite, with liquid content; greases, lubricating; grinding and buffing compounds, industrial, not to be packed dry (100 percent of 1943); hypochlorite powders; inks, printing, duplicating, and lithographing (80 percent of 1942); ink, spirit aniline and rotogravure.

Nicotine sulphate (100 percent of 1943); nitric acid, fuming; oils, essential, distilled or cold pressed; oils, transformer; ointment and salve (125 percent of 1940); paints, copper bottom or antifouling (150 percent of 1943); paints, other (75 percent of 1940); phenol; phosphoric acid meta sticks; phosphorus; potassium hydroxide; potassium permanganate, reagent grade; potassium sulphide; lap cement (100 percent of 1940); shoe and leather polishes, waxes, dyes, dressings, stains, and saddle soap (125 percent of 1942); soap paste, including paste cleaners (125 percent of 1942); sodium and potassium metals; sodium peroxide; sodium sulphide; soldering pastes, fluxes and boiler sealing compounds, toilet bowl cleaner, limited to cleaners containing not less than 70 percent bisulphate of soda (40 percent of 1942); zinc chloride; and dangerous chemicals for shipment in compliance with ICC regulations when a metal can is required by such regulations and no alternate package is permitted.

Du Pont President Denies Cartel Pacts

W. S. Carpenter, jr., president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has issued the following statement:—

The Department of Justice announces it has begun proceedings against the du Pont company arising out of its relations over the years with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of England, and with other European chemical companies. Since no process has yet been served on the du Pont company and since it is not familiar with the specific offenses with which it is charged, any statement at this time as to the legal aspects of the proceedings would obviously be premature.

The action of the Department of Justice again focuses attention on the existence of so-called "cartels" involving American companies and European companies. The du Pont company denies that it is now or ever has been a party to any cartel arrangement using the term cartel in its generally accepted sense.

—*Continued on page 39*

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Jan. 7, 1944	Dec. 30, 1943	Jan. 8, 1943
138.5	**138.1**	**136.1**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price changes in the markets for chemicals and related materials were more significant last week than they had been for some time. They also exerted a stronger-than-usual uplifting force, in spite of several substantial reductions. And it is noteworthy that neither crude botanical drugs nor essential oils were included among the changes.

The volume and variety of business done called for no new descriptive terms. As certain materials are released from war's demands, general buying interest appears to shrink, maybe because earners also have been released from the war jobs.

Prices were advanced on totaquine, menthol, alphapinene, dibutyl phthalate, butyl alcohol and acetate outside Illinois and Indiana, chillies, gum turpentine, and eight grades of gum rosins.

Prices were reduced on quicksilver, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, imported casein, D and E gum rosins, cloves, Chilean marjoram, Northwestern mustardseed, and Spanish savory.

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Rotenone Insecticides Prices May Be Adjusted

So that manufacturers of rotenone insecticide with frozen low prices will not be forced out of business to the general disadvantage of farmers who require these insecticides, the Office of Price Administration has supplied a method for adjusting prices. The provision is made in amendment No. 4 to maximum price regulation No. 298, effective January 14.

Under the maximum price regulation governing sales of rotenone products, manufacturers of certain finished rotenone insecticides were permitted to charge no more than (1) their March, 1942, ceiling, or (2) their 1941 price plus increased costs of materials, whichever price was lower. That requirement subjects a relatively few sellers to hardship.

The new action permits those low-price sellers to petition for individual price adjustment. To obtain a price adjustment, the seller must show that he cannot continue to sell at his present maximum price and that any adjustment granted will not raise his price above that of the competitor who might sell to his customers in the event he were forced out of business.

Although there are approximately 150 dust mixers whose maximum prices are frozen under the regulation, relatively few need price relief or will be entitled to such relief under this individual adjustment provision, OPA said.

Bids Wanted

Grapefruit Oil.—16,000 pounds, cold pressed; Chief, Special Commodities branch, War Food Administration, Food Distribution Administration, Washington 25, D.C.; announcement FSC-1786, opening January 17.

Linseed Oil Replacement:—6,715 gallons; Division of Standards and Purchase, 103 Washington Avenue, Albany 1, N. Y.; group 371, opening January 14.

Red Lead:—9,487 pounds, 97 percent paste; Division of Standards and Purchase, 103 Washington Avenue, Albany 1, N. Y.; group 371, opening January 14.

Red Lead:—17,450 pounds, 95 percent; Division of Standards and Purchase, 103 Washington Avenue, Albany 1, N. Y.; group 371, opening January 14.

Strychnine Salts Advanced in Britain

London, Jan. 7, 1944

Strychnine prices advanced. Alkaloid, 5s. 4d. per ounce in 100-ounce lots. Carnauba wax raised to 430s. per hundredweight. Crude linseed oil £10 higher at £60 per ton, naked. Rapeseed oil up £10 and is quoted £70 per ton, naked.

Cuban Molasses Deal Closed for DSC

OPD Washington Bureau

United States alcohol producers are to get Cuban invert molasses equivalent to 800,000 tons of raw sugar through the Defense Supplies Corporation. This is made possible by an agreement between the United States and the Cuban Sugar Commission, announced January 7 by the Department of State.

The molasses will be bought by DSC at 2½ cents a pound (sugar content), f.o.b. tankcar at Cuban terminals, and will be made available by the agency to alcohol producers for distillation in this country.

Officials said that no announcement could be made at this time concerning the negotiations with other Caribbean sugar producers for the purchase of molasses, but it was reported without confirmation that an agreement has also been reached to obtain about 1,000,000 gallons of blackstrap from Haiti.

Soda Cyanide Under Allocation February 1

Issuance of order M-366 placing cyanide under complete allocation effective February 1 was announced January 7 by the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board.

The order, which defines cyanide as "all grades and mixtures of sodium cyanide and solutions of sodium cyanide which contain 20 percent or more cyanide by weight" provides that on and after February 1, no deliveries may be made or accepted, nor can a supplier use more than 1,000 pounds of cyanide (computed on 96 percent basis) in any one month without specific authorization of the WPB.

Suppliers are required to seek authorization to make deliveries on form WPB 2946 which must be filed before the 20th day of the month preceding the month of delivery. Users must make application on form WPB 2945 by the fifteenth day of the month preceding the month of delivery.

WPB authorization is not necessary in the case of deliveries of 1,000 pounds or less (computed on a 96 percent basis) if acceptance of delivery will not cause his inventory to exceed 200 pounds or a 45-day supply, whichever is greater.

Cottonseed Oil Meal Price Order Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

To clarify and bring together preceding amendments into a single document for the convenience of buyers and sellers, the Office of Price Administration has issued a complete revision of Maximum Price Regulation No. 444, governing cottonseed oil meal, cake, sized cake and pellets, cottonseed hulls and hull bran, and whole pressed cottonseed.

The only substantial price change from the previously amended regulation is the establishment of specific prices for whole pressed cake and meal at $7 per ton under the price set for regular meal. This new price applies to all levels of distribution.

No change is made in the mark-up allowed processors for either carload or less than carload sales, except that processors are permitted an additional markup of 75 cents per ton for hulls sold in sacks.

Linseed Oil Set-Aside Terminated by FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

Because it is believed that government requirements for linseed oil now can be purchased in the open market, the Food Distribution Administration has terminated FDO 56, which required flaxseed crushers to set aside 25 percent of production for possible purchase by the government. Termination is effective as of January 6.

FDO 56 was issued in June and originally required crushers to set aside 45 percent of their production. This was reduced to 25 percent in October.

New Glass Container Quotas for 1944 Set

The 1944 quotas of new glass containers, as well as metal caps in general, permit the use of approximately the same number of new glass containers and metal caps for packing certain products as was used in 1943.

—*Continued on page 48*

E.E. Brainard Retires

Everett E. Brainard, purchasing agent of the Merrimac division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass., retired December 31, and has been succeeded by Edward Hathaway.

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Obituaries

Arthur L. Beardsley

Arthur L. Beardsley, president and treasurer of Miles Laboratories, Inc., died January 3 in his home in Elkhart, Ind. He was seventy-four years of age.

Mr. Beardsley had been associated with the Miles organization since 1920,

Arthur L. Beardsley

when he took the position of purchasing agent and plant manager. In 1936, on the death of his brother, A. H. Beardsley, he was made president.

Surviving are his two brothers, Charles S. Beardsley, and Dr. David E. Beardsley; a sister, Mrs. C. F. Miles of Elkhart; a son, State Senator Edward H. Beardsley, Elkhart, and a daughter, Mrs. Olive Earl, of New Canaan, Conn.

James T. Pardee

James T. Pardee, chairman of the board of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., for six years before his retirement in 1941 because of poor

James T. Pardee

health, died in his home in Midland, January 3. He was seventy-six years of age.

Mr. Pardee was active for forty-six years in the development of the Dow Company and its predecessor, the Dow Process Company. He became secretary and treasurer of the original company in 1895 after he passed several years in Cleveland as an engineer and a builder of bridges, drydocks and other harbor improvements following his graduation from the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, where he had been a classmate of the late Herbert H. Dow.

In 1893, Mr. Pardee was appointed by the City of Cleveland as engineer in charge of bridges and viaducts, and after he joined the Dow Company he continued his harbor improvement activities for Cleveland as assistant to the chief engineer of the city's Department of Public Works.

Mr. Pardee was elected vice-president of the Dow Company in 1901. In 1916 he became secretary and vice-president.

Surviving is his wife.

—*Continued on page 48*

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Official Washington is doing some deep and serious thinking on the advisability of creating after the war huge government-owned stockpiles of such things as drugs, chemicals, natural rubber, strategic minerals, and oil, so that, in the event of another emergency, we won't be caught in the difficult situation that faced us at the start of this war.

Voice to the thinking was given only this week by William L. Batt, vicechairman of WPB, in a speech before the Chicago Board of Trade. Legislation is now pending in Congress embodying the principle of stockpiling for the future and Mr. Batt's remarks give impetus to its enactment. It is limited to minerals, however, and would have to be amended to include other kinds of materials, but this will be easy enough if the administration really decides to get behind the idea.

It is Mr. Batt's idea that the stockpiles be "frozen" so as not to overhang the markets and cause disruption in commercial trades, although provision will have to be made to permit commodities subject to deterioration to move in and out of the pile as conditions dictated. The Department of State is reported to be particularly interested and to have gone further ahead than any other agencies. It is said to have gone so far as to put sources of supply and quantities down on paper.

Patents Free for Warwork

It hasn't been generally known, but the United States and Britain have an agreement that has been in effect since January 1, 1942, for an exchange of patent rights that has achieved "glowing results" say the war and navy departments, in spurring the battle of production.

Under the arrangement there is a free flow of patent rights and scientific and technical information, and government contractors have received absolutely free, in a great number of cases, patented and unpatented ideas of real value to the prosecution of the war. The agreement is confined to manufacturing highly confidential equipment and runs only for the war's duration. After the war the patent rights will revert to their respective owners. Officials say there is a wide opportunity for additional American manufacturers to avail themselves of free licenses to utilize British-owned inventions, including those patented in the United States.

Among the things being manufactured under the agreement are such things as catalysts, the agents which speed up chemical changes, lacquers, illuminated gun sights, fuses, incendiary bombs, and many other products on the secret list which may not be publicized.

Labor Utilization

A number of surveys of an industry-wide scope are being conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on behalf of WMC, on laborsaving practices and devices that have been put into effect to conserve manpower. A survey is now just being made of the paint industry by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at the request of the chamber.

The purpose of the survey is to discover what has been done in industry to effectuate a greater utilization of labor. But more importantly it will serve as a guide to WMC in determining how cooperatively a plant has been stretching its labor supply before coming to WMC for relief.

The information gathered will be collated and returned to each firm as a sort of a check against its own practices to see if better practices or new devices can be adopted to improve its own manpower position.

Saltwater Bread

The old adage that necessity is the mother of invention is certainly proving its point in this war for the War Department now tells us that the soldiers no longer have to go without biscuits or buns just because the camp cook mislaid the salt or can't find enough fresh water. All he has to do is use seawater.

Tests made by the Quartermaster Corps Subsistence Research Laboratory in Chicago showed that seawater can be substituted for fresh water and salt in breadmaking and the finished product shows only a slight variation from bread made in the standard manner. All the cook has to do is strain the seawater to remove suspended matter, such as algae, seaweed, and sand, and treat it with calcium hypochlorite for purification. And instead of using 60 parts of fresh water and 2 parts of salt, he can use 62 parts of saltwater.

The new formula is included in the Army Baker, the army's baking cookbook. The book doesn't say, however, what the cook should do if he doesn't have any seawater either.

Export Profiteering

OPA has uncovered an unhealthy situation in the export price field, but it can't do anything more than deplore, since its jurisdiction ends at the territorial limits of the United States. It has found that while goods moving out of the United States to Latin America conform to price ceilings, once they get to Latin America the sky is the limit insofar as the prices charged Latin American consumers is concerned.

This situation does not exist with American products alone; it is the case also of the products of Britain and other countries exporting to the Southern Hemisphere whose natives are suddenly finding their pockets lined with gold as a result of our heavy purchases of their strategic materials.

But it is giving a blackeye to America because, even though the natives have more money to spend, they still don't like to pay inflated prices, and not being told that the inflation is the result of their own lax price control laws they naturally blame the "foreigners." About the only thing OPA could do is to counter this feeling with propaganda giving the truth of the situation—except that Congress hasn't provided it with funds for this purpose.

How It Is with the Enemy

With so many government officials rushing into print with predictions of an end of the European phase of the war this year and mopping up of the Japs a short time thence, the basis upon which such statements are grounded becomes of paramount importance. This has now been provided by William T. Stone, director of the Special Areas Branch of FEW, whose job it is to gather together the scattering facts of conditions behind the enemy lines for analysis and use by the military authorities.

Mr. Stone says:—

(1) German-dominated Europe is now producing war materials adequate to a prolonged war of defense against Allied offensives of the present magnitude. While economic strains will doubtless contribute to German political and military deterioration during the year, these in themselves will not be sufficiently serious to cause a German collapse. However, the German economy cannot possibly be expanded to meet the increasing strength and pressure of the United Nations offensives in 1944.

Japan has passed the peak of its industrial plant expansion, but will undoubtedly be able to increase the production of armaments for defense in 1944. Shipping remains the chief economic weakness which prevents Japan from fully exploiting conquered territories and expanding further its economic base. Japan has failed to capitalize fully on its conquests since Pearl Harbor. Primarily the measure of Japan's war production is the capacity of its pre-Pearl Harbor industrial plant rather than the raw material resources of its recent conquests.

Folks Have More Money

National inflationary pressures in the form of individuals' holding of cash and checking accounts went up

—*Continued on page 39*

Plastics Materials Use Narrowed

OPD Washington Bureau

Reduced supplies of phthalate plasticizers and heavy war demands for benzene from which polystyrene and phenolics are made have compelled officials of the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board to deny use of these plastics in the manufacture of all marginal civilian items for January, and probably for the next six months, it was stated January 4.

Unless manufacturers can use urea as a substitute, production of such items as cosmetic containers, lipstick containers, buttons, combs and small kitchenware products will have to be halted, it was explained. Because so few of the manufacturers have the machinery to use urea, it appeared probably that the output of these items will be reduced sharply.

In discussing polystyrene and phenolics where the greatest pinch appeared to occur, it was pointed out that both of these plastics are directly dependent upon benzene as a basic raw material, and that war demands for benzene, chiefly for aviation gasoline and rubber, are far in excess of capacity production. The statement added:—

Stockpile depletion requires immediate conservation measures, and many marginal civilian uses for both polystyrene and phenolics may be curtailed partially or completely. For the next six months, applications for marginal uses will be scrutinized carefully from three standpoints:—(1) efficient usage of the material; (2) essentiality of the product for civilian economy; and (3) availability of alternate materials.

With respect to cellulose plastics, the statement said:—

The depletion of phthalate plasticizer stockpile has necessitated conservation measures that will have a direct bearing on the availability of cellulose acetate and acetate butyrate. Instructions have gone out to material manufacturers that alternate, less critical plasticizers must be used for materials for marginal civilian uses, and that the formulations may not contain more than 10 percent phthalate plasticizer. Some delay in shipments for marginal uses will probably result, until workable non-critical plasticizers can be adopted.

As to urea formaldehyde molding compound, it was stated that it is likely that allocations will continue for any use of a utilitarian nature, and there have been no significant changes in the availability level.

Coaltar Ceiling Exemptions Provided

Two provisions applying to exemptions from present maximum prices for coaltar have been announced by the Office of Price Administration. The first provision exempts sales and deliveries under a "participating contract."

The second sets up conditions under which OPA may issue orders exempting sales and deliveries subject to contracts in which the seller agrees to barter coaltar for fuel oil furnished by the buyer of that product.

"Participating contracts" are defined as contracts under which the seller's final price for coaltar varies according to revenue obtained by the buyer from the sale of its derivatives. While specific terms may vary widely in a contract of this type, investigation has shown that, in its usual form, the contract calls for a specific base price for the coaltar. At the end of an agreed period that price is adjusted upward or downward, according to the rev-

—*Continued on page 47*

Totaquine Price Ceiling Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

To permit maximum production of totaquine, the Office of Price Administration has announced revised maximum base price of 52 cents an ounce for primary distributors' sales. This is an increase of 12 cents an ounce over the former price temporarily established while OPA made further studies of production costs for the relatively new drug product.

Resellers' margins, as well as the customary differentials for differences in form, potency, and quantity, are preserved on the same percentage basis as existed in the former price schedule. The action was taken by issuance of Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 278.

Glycerin Restrictions Are Revised

The War Food Administration has revised controls over the use of glycerin by issuing a limitation order, effective January 1, 1944, to replace the allocation order now in effect. Practically all the known uses of glycerin have been divided by the amended order into two groups. Group "A" includes strictly essential uses for which the quantity of glycerin is not limited. Group "B" includes important, but less essential, uses for which the available quantity is limited. Provision is made for application to the Director of Food Distribution for glycerin to be used in products not listed in either of the two groups. Any user, however, may obtain 50 pounds per quarter without restriction.

Group A, for which specific authorization by the Director of Food Distribution Administration of the War Food Administration is not resuired, follows:—

The manufacturer of, or use as, aircraft deicing fluid; the manufacture of camouflage cloth and camouflage paint; the manufacture of cellulose meat casings; the manufacture of cutting oils and cutting oil emulsifiers; the manufacture of drugs, pharmaceuticals, and medical supplies; the manufacture of emulsifiers for margarine; the manufacture of emulsifiers for shortening; the manufacture of, or use as, evaporation and oxidation inhibitor for ethyl fluid for aviation gasoline; the manufacture of explosives; the manufacture of fire retardant; the manufacture of mechanical and food closure gaskets; the manufacture of grinding compounds; the manufacture of, or use as, hydraulic fluid; the manufacture of industrial pressure sensitive tape; use in the processing of leather; the manufacture of leather substitutes for shoe linings; the manufacture of litharge-glycerin cement; the manufacture of, or use as, a lubricant for machines or ships; the manufacture of masking compounds for military or naval aircraft; the manufacture of metal drawing compounds; the manufacture of flotation reagents for concentrating minerals.

Use in concentration of minerals by flotation; the manufacture of packing compounds; the manufacture of parachute cloth; the manufacture of printing rollers; the manufacture of printing supplies; use in the quick freezing of food; use in research and control laboratories for testing or experimental

—*Continued on page 40*

Peppermint Oil Use Quotas Increased

The War Food Administration has increased quotas on the use of peppermint oil. The percentage of oil of peppermint permitted for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals is now 100 percent of the base period (1941) use; for the manufacture of dentifrices, 75 percent; and for the manufacture of confectionery, chewing gum and miscellaneous articles, 70 percent.

These and other changes in Food Distribution Order No. 81 have been made in amendment No. 1 to the order, retroactive to November 1, 1943. The original order temporarily limited manufacturers, druggists and others who used oil of peppermint in the manufacture of any product in 1941 to the use of the equivalent of 30 percent of the quantity used in the corresponding period of 1941, if they owned or had that amount in their possession.

The text of the revision on restrictions on the use of peppermint oil follows:—

(b) No person shall, in any calendar quarter, use oil of peppermint in any class of use, listed in the following schedule in excess of the quantity equal to the percentage, specified in such schedule, of his use of oil of peppermint in

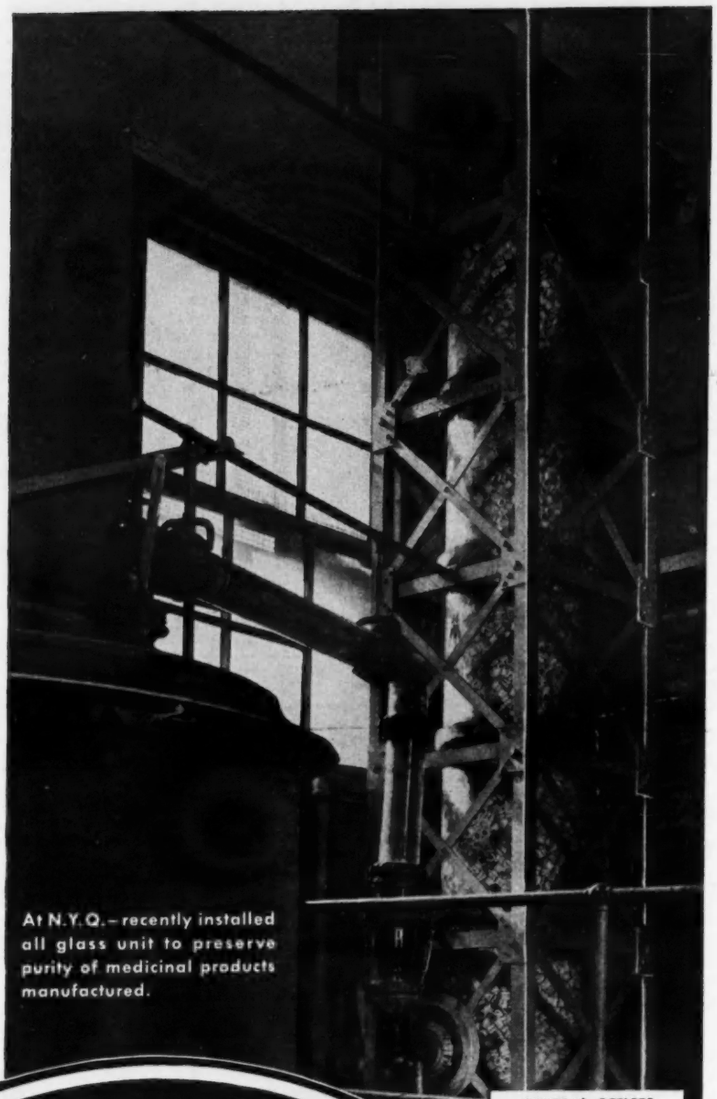
—*Continued on page 60*

Export Schedule No. 12 Includes Middle East

Provisions of comprehensive export schedule No. 12 permitting the exportation of metal drums and containers filled with chemicals and petroleum products under certain conditions to group V, group G, or group K destinations have been made applicable to shipments to the Middle East destinations listed in group M, according to the Foreign Economic Administration. Where exportations of metal drums or containers are permitted under general license in accordance with the provisions, the symbol GMDC should be entered on the export declaration.

What's new at NYQ

Much new equipment has been installed in the N.Y.Q. plant to meet the great demand of the armed services for N.Y.Q. products. Miracles of construction have resulted in miracles of production. Of necessity, the great percentage of increased production now goes to the armed forces. But when peace comes, these expanded facilities will enable us to give our regular consumer trade even greater quality and service for N.Y.Q. materials.



At N.Y.Q.—recently installed all glass unit to preserve purity of medicinal products manufactured.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS

NYQ

Symbol of Quality

GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 North Eleventh St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS DEPOT
915 Market Street
St. Louis, Mo.

BE CONFIDENT OF HIGHEST QUALITY BY USING NYQ CHEMICALS

Dangerous Drug Control Will Not Be Relaxed

OPD Washington Bureau

Suggestions in the drug trade that there be a relaxation of restrictions on over-the-counter sales by druggists of drugs which now are obtainable only on prescription were turned down flatly by the Food and Drug Administration in its annual report covering the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, submitted to Congress, January 8, by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

Because of the shortage of physicians, since so many of them have been called into the army, thus making civilian prescriptions difficult to obtain and placing an extra burden on the medical profession, it had been proposed that the restrictions be lifted on sales by druggists of preparations that are regarded as dangerous for use in self-medication. The agency's reply to these suggestions was:—

"Any drug that is dangerous in the hands of a layman should not be sold over the counter."

Under the law, unrestricted sale of drugs which constitute useful therapeutic agents in the hands of qualified

—*Continued on page 61*

Drug Plant Cultivation In California Discussed

One hundred eighty persons attended the first session of the conference on the cultivation of drug and associated economic plants in California, held December 28 and 29 in Los Angeles, under the auspices of the California State Department of Education and its agricultural school, the California Polytechnic School of San Luis Obispo.

The attendance comprised educators from the universities and colleges of the State, health officials and other political officers, medical men, pharmacognosists, and farmers. The last-named, together with a sprinkling of interested businessmen, had the greater part in the questioning and

—*Continued on page 55*

Sugar Quota Raised For Drug Manufacturers

OPD Washington Bureau

To make it possible for manufacturers of drugs and pharmaceuticals to replenish stocks which were severely drained during the recent nation-wide flu epidemic, the Office of Price Administration has announced an increase in allotments of sugar to these manufacturers.

Manufacturers are to be allowed an increase of 25 percent in the amount of sugar which they may use for the production of specified products as compared with the amount used for making similar products in the first quarter of 1941. The items for which extra sugar is provided are those listed in Class 14 on the industrial user sugar application form R-1200, including:—internal pharmaceuticals, allergy foods, vitamin oils, and cough drops.

Applications will not be received before January 15 so as to give OPA sufficient time to notify its 5,500 local ration boards of the details of the plan. Increased production of needed items, however, can begin at once, since manufacturers have just received their first quarterly allotments of sugar and should have good supplies on hand. Applications for increased allotments are to be made after January 14, 1944, OPA Form R-315, and must be in the hands of the local board with which the manufacturer is registered before March 1.

Penicillin Discussion At N.Y. A.Ph.A. Meeting

Dr. Walton J. Smith, of the research department of Chas. Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, this city, will discuss "Some Chemical Aspects of Penicillin" at a meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, 600 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, January 10. The meeting is scheduled to start at 8:30 p.m. Dr. Harry M. Green, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, will talk on "The Clinical Aspects of Penicillin."

Retires From Pa. Salt

N. Emory Bartlett has retired as vice-president of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

Kutz Returns to Active Service with duPont Co.

Appointment of Milton Kutz as acting assistant general manager of the electrochemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, effective January 1, was announced today by Frank S. MacGregor, general manager of the department. The appointment marks the return of Mr. Kutz to the post which ill health forced him to relinquish eighteen months ago for a term of less active service.

Born at Logansport, Indiana, Mr. Kutz was educated in the public schools of New York. He joined the Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company in 1897, rising during thirty-three years of service to vice-president and a director of the firm. Upon the merger of that company with the du Pont Company in 1930, Mr. Kutz became director of sales. When the company was established as the R. & H. Chemicals Department in 1933, he was named assistant general manager of the new department.

Chemicals Small Users Forms Modified by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Small order exemption provisions of a number of chemical allocation and conservation orders were modified January 6 by the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board in a move to relieve small users of the products of the burden of paper work that has attached to use of the materials.

At the same time the orders were modified in some instances to provide for filing of forms WPB 2945 and 2946 instead of PD 600 and 601 when application is made to deliver or accept delivery of the materials. The orders modified by the division were:—

M-25 — Formaldehyde, hexamethylenetetramine and pentaerythritol. Use or acceptance of delivery of formaldehyde in quantities of 10,000 pounds or less of 37 percent solution formaldehyde (or any other weight or solution containing the same

—*Continued on page 58*

Fatty Acid Inventory Limitation Order Amend

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food Distribution Administration's limitation of fatty acid inventories to a 60-day supply will be based after January 1, 1944, on the quantity used during the last six months of 1943 instead of on that used during the first six months period. This change in the base period was effected to bring the inventories in line with current use.

An amendment to Food Distribution Order No. 87 also eliminates inventory control over all deliveries of allocated fatty acids, and permits deliveries of others up to 3,000 pounds provided such deliveries do not cause an inventory to exceed that quantity. The original order restricted monthly deliveries to 500 pounds.

Chemical Supplies Outlook Favors Civilian Industries

OPD Washington Bureau

Foreseeing a probable lessening of war demands for chemicals and a shifting of emphasis upon certain materials because of changes in the military situation, T. W. Delahanty, acting chief of the Chemicals Unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce said January 3 that the outlook for the chemical industry in 1944 is "decidedly favorable" with prospects of more chemicals becoming available for civilian requirements than were experienced in the year just closed.

The chemical-consuming industries, he said, will probably find sufficient quantities of all inorganic items available in 1944, as was the case in 1943, with the exception of a few materials such as calcium carbide and phosphates. But in the organic field, he added, the outlook insofar as civilian needs are concerned are darkened by the prospect that practically all organics will continue to be channeled into war goods and the unlikelihood of any new facilities being added.

Commodity shortages that occurred in 1943 are likely to be overcome sometime in 1944 insofar as calcium carbide, phosphates, anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, boric acid, and soda ash are concerned, he stated. Facilities for increased production of these items are and will be the contributing factors. Chromium chemicals and sodium metasilicate, which recently went under allocation, probably will be adequate for all essential needs and are not expected to be a serious problem.

Other excerpts from his forecast, carried in the January issue of Domestic Commerce, are:—

The 1944 outlook for insecticides is in many respects somewhat better than the situation during 1943. The arsenic supply is, of course, uncertain, depending on production availability, imports, and military requirements. Owing to less infestation of the cotton crop during the past season, there were stocks of calcium arsenate carried over which, if production schedules are met, will mean a larger supply during the year. Practically no lead arsenate was carried over, but a slight increase in supplies is anticipated. Production of paris green will undoubtedly be ample for normal uses, including malarial control by the Army.

Although expanded crop production goals call for a 43 percent increase in copper allocations for copper fungicides, it is doubtful if 1944 production will be any higher than during 1943. Cryolite is plentiful, and increased production of insecticide type (both natural and synthetic) is expected from new facilities. Industry is urging that nicotine, also plentiful, and cryolite be used wherever adequate control with these materials is possible. The recently liberalized regulations regarding mercury will provide adequate supplies of mercury compounds for treating livestock and poultry, and for disinfectants, insecticides, and fungicides, except turf. Supplies of sulphur insecticide will be ample but are particularly subject to labor bottlenecks.

The situation with respect to rotenone and pyrethrum is somewhat different. Rotenone is very tight, except for certain uses, although supplies will undoubtedly improve with increased production in Latin America. Little or no pyrethrum will be available for civilian use, since the Army is taking practically all supplies for its program of insect control. The thiocyanates are plentiful and available for wide use as extenders and substitutes.

Container and manpower problems may affect the supply of small packages of various insecticides for Victory gardeners, but every effort is being made to solve these problems.

Naval Stores

The 1944 outlook for naval stores, particularly rosin, is causing some concern in the industry. The consensus is that labor difficulties will cause production in 1944 to be substantially below last year's, and with demand picking up the market appears to be in for some restrictions.

—*Continued on page 50*

Irving Taylor to Leave Wyandotte Chemicals

I. H. Taylor, vice-president in charge of sales of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, will relinquish his position February 1, to devote his entire efforts

Irving H. Taylor

to Merchants Chemical Company. Mr. Taylor has been associated for thirty-two years with the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation and the Michigan Alkali Company, its predecessor. His father, E. M. Taylor, was associated with the Michigan Alkali Company before him. I. H. Taylor will devote his entire time to and will continue as president of Merchants Chemical Company, of which he is the principal stockholder.

Merchants Chemical Company will continue to be one of the distributors of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation's products. Bert Cremers and C. B. Robinson continue as vice-presidents in charge of sales of the Michigan Alkali and J. B. Ford Divisions, respectively, of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation.

Marketing Conference In This City Jan. 12-13

A market conference, to exchange information about market methods and conditions in the postwar era, sponsored by the American Management Association, will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, this city, January 12 and 13.

Among major topics of discussion will be:—Overhauling the company's sales organization; major trends in distribution; permanent effect of wartime controls on consumer buying habits; income, buying power and postwar markets; the coming pattern of industrial employment; what consumers want in postwar products; products, markets and research; new complexions in advertising; governmental control over marketing after the war; rebuilding the sales staff.

WPB Safety, Technical Equipment Head Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Howard H. Frank as director of the Safety and Technical Equipment Division of the War Production Board was announced January 5 by I. R. Boulware, Operations Vice-chairman.

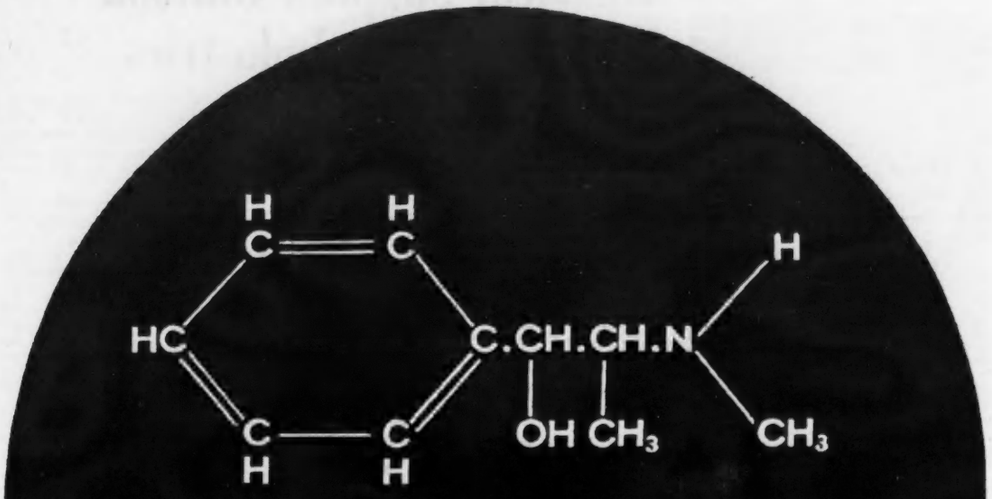
Mr. Frank, who has been with the Office of Production Management and then WPB since August, 1941, has served as deputy director of the division since June, 1943. He succeeds Francis M. Shields, former director, who has resigned to return to private industry.

Multiwall Paper Sacks Standards Defined

OPD Washington Bureau

Multiwall paper sacks, characterized by trade experts as "the one basic trend in mulk packaging that has resulted from the war," are now standardized for all government and many commercial purchases to achieve the most effective use of such containers in domestic and overseas shipments. Comprehensive standards covering design, strength and other factors have been defined for the first time in the new Federal specification UU-S-48, effective January 1.

Federal Specification UU-S-48 may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5c. a copy.



Merck EPHEDRINE

MERCK Ephedrine, *identical with the natural alkaloid,* and officially recognized by *The United States Pharmacopoeia,* has established an independence of the foreign source of supply for American consumers. Pharmacologic and clinical tests have proved that its action and therapeutic effects are identical with those of the naturally-occurring product.

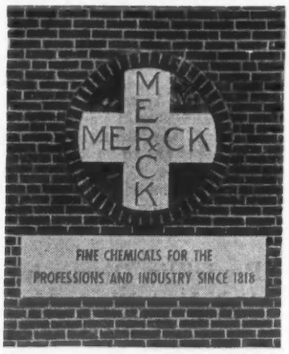
Merck Ephedrine is available in the form of the hydrochloride and sulfate for use in powder, capsules, nasal jellies, aqueous solutions for topical application to mucous membranes or as nasal sprays, and as the alkaloid for solution in light liquid petrolatum.

Merck Ephedrine is available in the following forms:

- Ephedrine Alkaloid Anhydrous U. S. P.
- Ephedrine Alkaloid U. S. P. (Hemihydrate). Water content 5.17%
- Ephedrine Hydrochloride U. S. P.
- Ephedrine Sulfate U.S.P. Crystals and Powder

RACEMIC EPHEDRINE IS AVAILABLE AS:

- Racemic Ephedrine Alkaloid
- Racemic Ephedrine Hydrochloride
- Racemic Ephedrine Sulfate



Literature on Request

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

NEW YORK, N. Y. • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • ST. LOUIS, MO. • ELKTON, VA. • CHICAGO, ILL. • LOS ANGELES, CAL.

In Canada: MERCK & CO., Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

January 7, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib., dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib., dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .46 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib., dms., 75 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -12.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.95 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.95 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't...100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, [1]ne cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.30.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.31.41 - —
500 grams, bots.....kilo.32.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up...lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld[2]....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
cbys..lb. .08 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks.....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic,[6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .680 - —
medium grade (220°-240°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .644 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-298°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .510 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila...lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44% bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .93 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. 11½- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks.....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area...100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18¼- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .80 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .82 - .87
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66° cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd. bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.25.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers.....lb. .33 - —
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers.....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Albumen, egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 2.04 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd., ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment. Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1830- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .1880- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1730- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .2060
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2000- .3010
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- .2860
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tarks.....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber cans, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .55½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .10¾
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.11.94½-
19 dms.....gal.11.96 -
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 -
tanks.....gal.11.99 -
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 -
18 dms., c.l.....gal.12.65½-
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½-
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .85 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0800- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91½, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals, c.l., dlvd....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½ - .26½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .82½ - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .84½ - —
tanks, works.....gal. .79½ - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1340 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390 - —
tanks .....lb. .1200 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½ - .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½ - .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[4] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½ - .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
bbls., dlvd .....lb. .13 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾ - —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾ - —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾ - —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms. works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾ - —
Oleate, dms., contracts.....lb. .24¼ - —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½ - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%,[2,3,4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[9] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. drm..lb. .56 - .60
grade B, 250-lb. drm.....lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. drm.....lb. .71 - —
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. drm..lb. .38 - —
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. drm. lb. .36 - —
powder,[9] lining, extra fine, 150-lb drm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. drm.....lb. .57 - —
standard (30XD), 200-lb. drm. lb. .50 - —
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. drm..lb. .57 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. drm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. drm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. drm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .03¼ - —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½ - —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539 - .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080 - —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08½ - .09¼
cns.....lb. .14¼ - .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .73 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.95 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,9] fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton.47.50 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Ammonia oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½ - .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ - .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08¼ - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .662 - —
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½ - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Spanish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½ - .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 97%, cs...lb. .18½ - —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6,1] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½ - —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs, ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots....oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[4] metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾ - —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, 5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½ - .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾ - .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½ - —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.85.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J., or Tl...lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Asphaltum, Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works... ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd... ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line, 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½ - .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.... ton.25.35 - —
paper bags, l.c.l., same basis, ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .98
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene) pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bls.....lb. 2.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.26 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
Black, 3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. .06½ - —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½ - —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½ - —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½ - —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½ - —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½ - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼ - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½ - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½ - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾ - —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½ - .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾ - —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[2] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls. lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.98 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Ia., Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.5c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blefing root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.37.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
Bone meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼ - —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernik).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

We also serve to assist

in obtaining supplies

***no** matter how difficult.*

Our charges are reasonable.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .16¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, 111., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1790- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1840- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1690- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- .2040
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- .2090
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- .2540
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis. .....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... ...lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

Calcium glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., work' ...lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms.....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.5% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19½
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.80
Calomel,[3] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .41½- —
10 bbls. (1,000 lbs.).....lb. .44 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .47½- .54½
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .70½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .83½- —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Russian, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .63 - .64
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .56 - .57
natural, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works...lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works....lb. .225- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235- —
tanks, works.....lb. .215- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N.of Ohio R...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld, gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
Zone 5, 52½-gal. dms., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.-gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 Nom.
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, shtp't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis....lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis, lb. .26¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source..lb. .09½- .10
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.

Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .58 - .60
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal,[1,6] pinewood, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Southern shipping points..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l., in bags, same basis. ton.30.00 - —
gran.,[1] pulv.,[1] bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South. ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkspot, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .83 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bct.....lb. 6.08 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz. .80 + .13⅛*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .59 + .13⅛*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13⅛*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13⅛*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13⅛*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 10c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .18 - .18½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs., lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs..lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenates, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —

Cobalt nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 (Nom.
Oxide,[6] blacks, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .85½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¼- .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .23½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.lb. .28 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22¼- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,6,3] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12⅛
Naphthenates, 6%-8% Cu, gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs....lb. .17 - .20
Resinates, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works...ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Corn sugar, tanners',[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.605 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.731 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - — gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 41%, mills.....ton.45.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary dist.lb., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .15 Nom.
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.31
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .72
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l. smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .25 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½- .16¾
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16
Cyanamide,[3,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton.1.52½- — 20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks...lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. hugher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks...lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

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Penetration 20-25

BEESWAX

U. S. P. Pure Sunbleached
U. S. P. Pure Refined Yellow

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 4.61 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.36 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.31 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., wots.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2550- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2750- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2100- .2250
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2150- .2300
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2000- .2150
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .48 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.63.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns..lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns..lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 6.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast Cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .65 - .90
496 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .56
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
668 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon ...lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .50 - .56
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .50 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
880 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

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Wool grease is a vital ingredient of many rust preventatives. That's why there's less wool grease for consumer goods.
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147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .67 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
862 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .66 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX...lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.60 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .85 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .59
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
658 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .90 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .25 - .26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz. 21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Epsom salt, USP, cryst., bbls., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anethesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
Ethyl acetate, 93-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .30
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, ms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[5] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[5,6] dms., c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz. 10.55 -10.75
Ethylidianilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more. lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton. 14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs. ton. 17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works... ton. 9.75 -12.26
Feldspar, glass, 20 mesh, l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs..ton. 12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs....ton. 20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs., or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal. 19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton. 78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast..ton. 66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .75
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton. 37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more CaF_2, mines..lb. 33.00 - —
65% CaF_2, mines.....lb. 32.00 - —
60% CaF_2, mines.....lb. 31.00 - —
less than 60% CaF_2 mines, lb. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,8,9] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[8] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .00 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases. lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .13

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Sodium Benzoate
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Dextrose C. P. Anhydrous
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE

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Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks... gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks. gal. .06½- .07
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07⅛
natural, 26-70, tanks.....gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07¾- .0825

Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .95 - .97
Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[2] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .29 Nom.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45

Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
80/58, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis...lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
.37-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
hide, 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —

Glue, hide, 495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 8½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2,3] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14⅜- —
tanks .....lb. .12⅜- —
soapIye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .2.. - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride acid, brown, bots., oz. 20.75 -21.00
yellow, sots.....lb. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Graphite,[1,4] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80%, passable through 50 mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis....lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras,.
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09% - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalised with Chicago.
Oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, 5lb. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .13½- .14
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11½- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .13 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar[1], bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —

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IMPROVE CLOSURES to prevent sifting.

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SAVE 8 MEN IN PACKING AND LOADING OPERATION

A plant shipping products in multiwall bags required 16 men to pack and load their output. A Bemis Multiwall expert recommended rearrangement of packing equipment and slight mechanical changes. Results: 8 men doing the work previously requiring 16!

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

January ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1944

"Arylides" Improve Tinctorial Strength of Yellow Dyes

U. S. I. Line of Acetoacetarylides Replacing Scarce Chrome Yellows

The acetoacetarylides have recently taken on added importance as intermediates for yellow pigment dyestuffs due to the present restrictions on chrome yellows. As a result it is anticipated that the use of these "arylides" will grow substantially as their advantages becomes more widely known. Among the advantages of the yellows made from these intermediates are much greater tinctorial strength and higher alkali resistance.

The acetoacetarylides are used in the manufacture of Hansa yellows and the newer benzidine yellows. Hansa yellows are coupling products of acetoacetarylides with diazotized aniline derivatives. Benzidine yellows were first described in German Patent No. 251,479 issued in 1911, and are made by combining tetrazo benzidine with acetoacetarylides. Hansa yellows are particularly resistant to the action of alkalies and of sunlight. Benzidine yellows are non-bleeding in water, dilute acids and alkalies. In addition, they are fairly resistant to melted parrafin, alcohol, and other common organic solvents except chloroform.

By varying the intermediates used, a large number of yellow dyestuffs can be produced having different characteristics, such as shade, and fastness to various agents; thus the class as a whole has many wide fields of application. A great many factors during production influence the quality and uniformity of these end-products, of which one of the most important is purity of the intermediates. The exacting production methods of U. S. I. reduce impurities to an unobjectionable minimum.

On a commercial scale, U. S. I. produces:

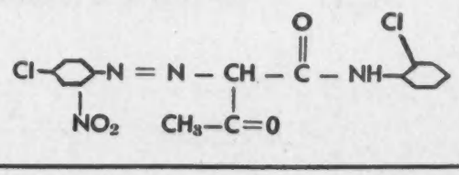
acetoacetanilide
acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
acetoacet-ortho-anisidide

In addition, U. S. I. has developed the following new compounds:

acetoacet-para-anisidide
acetoacet-para-phenetidide
acetoacetyl-alpha-napthylamine
NN' -diacetoacetbenzidide
acetoacet-cresidide
acetoacet-dianisidide
diacetoacetyl-meta-toluylenediamine
ortho-phenylacetoacetanilide
acetoacet-para-nitroanilide

Sample quantities of these are available for laboratory experimentation.

Illustration: Hansa yellow 3G.



A typical "arylide" end product, Hansa yellow 3G. Diazotized p-chloro-o-nitro aniline coupled with acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide.

WESTERN UNION

NAH104 GOVT LG-GI NEW YORK
NY 16 107P DECEMBER 16, 1943

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE U. S.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.
60 EAST 42 STREET NEW YORK
REPORTS FROM WAR FRONTS TESTIFY TO THE IMPORTANCE OF ATABRINE WHICH HAS PROVEN AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE THIS PRODUCT HAS FILLED A NEED OF THE MEDICAL CORPS AND IS RESPONSIBLE NOT ONLY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS BUT FOR SAVING OF LIVES YOUR VIGOROUS EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF THE ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT ETHYLACETOACETATE IS DESERVING OF SPECIAL COMMENDATION YOU MAY BE PROUD OF YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT.

KIRK MAJOR GENERAL
SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

New Uses Seen for Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

Research chemists have long been aware of the broad potentialities of the ethyl ester of oxalacetic acid. Many interesting reactions have been suggested and studied. Usually, however, efforts to put these reactions to commercial use have been balked by the instability of the ethyl ester.

With the introduction of U S. I.'s sodium derivative — ethyl sodium oxalacete — this stumbling block was moved aside. In a comparatively brief period, this unusual new intermediate has found acceptance on a tonnage scale in the synthesis of both dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals, particularly the tartrazine and pyrazole groups. Its structure, moreover, suggests a variety of other possible reactions which will find increasing use in the preparation of many new products.

Fight Infantile Paralysis
JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES
January 14 to 31

Ethyl sodium oxalacetate is prepared by reacting ethyl acetate and diethyl oxalate with metallic sodium. It is a fine granular powder, light yellow in color, and, as manufactured by U. S. I., has a purity of not less than 92%. Its stability is shown by the fact that a sample previously dried at 100° for one hour loses not more than 3% of its weight in an additional 24 hours at 100°. Ethyl sodium oxalacetate may be used in most reactions in place of oxalacetic

(*Continued on next page*)

New Alkyd Resin Meets Revisions in U.S.M.C. "Specs"

S & W Division Also Announces Resin Replacement Available for Civilian Applications

In its all-out effort to give America's vast maritime fleet the staunchest possible protection against rust, the U. S. Maritime Commission is constantly aiming to upgrade its specifications for paint. Recently announced was the specification for a new alkyd resin to provide even greater durability, flexibility and adhesion in primers.

To meet this specification (52-MC-21) calling for a long, pure-linseed-oil modified

Photo courtesy U. S. Maritime Commission

Off the ways, and on its way to join America's Victory Fleet! Many of these U.S.M.C. ships are protected against constant exposure to the elements by coatings formulated with S&W Resins.

alkyd resin, U. S. I.'s Stroock & Wittenberg Division announces a new, specially-developed resin, Aroplaz 1244, possessing the following physical constants:

Viscosity (G-H) at 70% solids	Y minus – Z1
" (G-H) (when thinned further to 50% solids in Mineral Spirits)	C – G
Color (G-H 1933)	7 – 12
Acid Value of Plastic	Below 10
Wt./Gal. @ 25° C. at 70% solids	7.92 – 8.08 lbs.

Aroplaz 1244 fully meets the new U. S. M. C. resin specification. It has been thoroughly tested in the formulation of paints based on these two new U.S.M.C. primer specifications:

52-MC-23 Primer red lead, quick-drying (synthetic). This specification supercedes MC-52-A-1 (Class XXII)
52-MC-29 Primer, zinc chromate.

New Resin for Civilian Work

Another development, interesting not only from the viewpoint of performance, but particularly because of its availability, is Stroock & Wittenberg's Aroplaz 1306 Solution (75%

(*Continued on next page*)

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

January ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1944

New Alkyd Resins

(Continued from preceding page)

solids in mineral spirits). The physical constants of this new resin are:

Viscosity (G-H) at 75% solids	Y – Z1
Color (G-H 1933)	7 – 9
Acid Value of Plastic	10 – 20
Wt./Gal. @ 25° C. at 75% solids	7.9 lbs.

The solution is so adjusted that when reduced to 50% solids, the viscosity is suitable for use as a normal enamel vehicle.

Excellent white enamels can be produced with this material, approaching the whiteness obtained with the usual alkyd types now no longer available for civilian work because of Government restrictions.

Aroplaz 1306 has good color retention when compared to maleic resin varnishes, and is far superior to Ester Gum and phenolic resin varnishes. This important resin is now available without allocation.

Additional data regarding both of these resins, as well as samples, are available.

Inhibits Crystallization in Anodic Metal Polishing

A recently granted patent on the composition of an electrolyte bath for the anodic polishing of stainless iron and stainless steel covers the use of an alcohol to inhibit crystallization upon chilling. The electrolyte mixture described consists of a water-soluble aliphatic carboxylic acid, a member of the group consisting of mono-, di- and tri-hydric aliphatic alcohols and mixtures thereof having up to 5 carbon atoms, and a soluble compound having a sulphate radical which provides a sulphate ion in the bath. The alcohol is used in an amount less than approximately 10 percent by volume, water in an amount less than approximately 50 percent by weight of the bath.

Patents Synthesis of New Organometallic Compounds

A solution of an organometallic compound is prepared, according to a recent British patent, by treating an anhydrous tetrahalide of titanium, zirconium, or silicon with an anhydrous amine, in an anhydrous solvent. The compound formed is of the general formula $(AmX)_4M(Am)_4$ in which Am is an organic amine, X is a halogen and M is titanium, zirconium or silicon. The amines can be either alkyl or aryl. Suitable solvents include anhydrous ethanol and butanol.

"Hammered" Appearance Simulated on Metals

A method of applying coatings which dry to a hard finish and give the appearance of metallic craters produced by hammering, has been patented. The method involves application of a mixture containing a film-forming agent, a solvent, a granular pigment, and a flake metallic powder.

The film is allowed partially to set and is then spattered with a highly volatile solvent such as ethyl alcohol. The solvent is applied in the form of coarse droplets under a fluid pressure of about 2 pounds and an air pressure of less than 15 pounds. The drops of solvent dissolve the film-forming agent, producing the effect of small craters.

Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

(Continued from preceding page)

ester, but if desired the latter may readily be regenerated from the sodium derivative by dilute acids.

Typical reactions of oxalacetic ester in which the more stable sodium derivative might be used, include:

1. Ammonia and many of the primary and secondary amines add on to oxalacetic ester. The resulting products may be converted to the amines of oxalocitric acid lactone ester.
2. If aldehydes are present when certain amines are condensed with oxalacetic ester, dioxopyrrolidine carboxylic acids are formed.
3. Urea's condensation with ethyl oxalacetate is of interest because both amino groups react, the product being ethyl uracil-4-carboxylate. The free acid melts at 347° C. and is so stable that up to 185° to 205° C., 20% sulfuric acid has no effect on it.
4. In the presence of pyridine, ethyl oxalacetate and ethyl cyanoacetate form triethyl cyanoaconitate.
5. With hydrochloric acid, oxalacetic ester is converted into derivatives of alpha-pyrone.
6. According to a recent article, oxalacetic acid is reduced by yeast to malic acid.
7. In the presence of piperidine or diethyl amine, 2 molecules of oxalacetic ester condense with one molecule of an acyclic aldehyde.
8. Acetic anhydride and oxalacetic ester form ethyl acetoxyfumarate.
9. Heated to 250-350° C., oxalacetic ester loses carbon monoxide and forms ethyl malonate.

Samples of ethyl sodium oxalacetate are available from U. S. I. upon request.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Paint recovery, from water used in spray booths, is aided by a new product which prevents formation of scum and makes for a smooth, readily-dispersable sludge. **(No. 769)**

U S I

Refractive index, as an indication of liquid purity, can now be measured continuously, by means of a new refractometer embracing a dipping liquid prism mounted in a pressure cell through which the liquid flows. Developed for indicating the purity of butadiene, the instrument promises time-saving applications in many other fields. **(No. 770)**

U S I

A penicillium nutrient medium, said to produce cultural conditions favorable to increased production of penicillin, is announced. **(No. 771)**

U S I

Measuring density of transparent films, gases, liquids and plastics is said to be simple and extremely accurate with a new photoelectric system. The maker reports successful use of new system in controlling transparency of optical filters, turbidity of liquids, density of flue gases, etc. **(No. 772)**

U S I

A portable CO_2 analyzer is claimed to so simplify on-the-spot analysis that a complete test of flue gas can be made in 40 seconds. **(No. 773)**

U S I

Heat-Resistant Gloves, in which a wool lining replaces scarce asbestos, are now being offered in a one-fingered mitt pattern designed to permit ventilation and assure comfort to the wearer. **(No. 774)**

U S I

Chemical stoneware, featuring new, high heat-shock resistance, is reported to possess 27% higher mechanical strength than usual stoneware, 400% greater thermal conductivity, and to be less porous. The new equipment, available in capacities up to 1000 gallons, can be heated by hot gases, direct steam, or even open flame, says the maker. **(No. 775)**

U S I

A new synthetic rubber, the sixth major type, has been developed. Promising higher resistance to solvents and other penetrating chemicals than either natural rubber or former synthetics the new rubber opens interesting possibilities in the manufacture of many specialties—from oil hoses to raincoats that can be dry cleaned. The new product is said to be odorless and more resistant than other synthetics to sunlight, ozone, and oxygen. **(No. 776)**

U S I

Internal inspection of molded plastic, rubber, ceramic and light alloy parts is possible with a new electronic machine which provides for both fluoroscopic and radiographic examination. Operating on standard 110-volt circuits the machine handles objects up to 21"x18"x9" in size. **(No. 778)**

U S I

Users of transparent prints (ammonia process) are invited to try out a new product said to speed up printing and developing, give sharp images, and pick up delicate detail. The maker offers to furnish free trial samples to 100 users with the understanding that they will report on the results obained. **(No. 779)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — CHEMICALS, RESINS, ANTI-, SOLVENTS, ALCOHOLS, FREEZE, USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
RESINS
Natural
Synthetic

ACETONE
Chemically Pure
FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
*Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Gum, copal, Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22½- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16½- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .06½- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .12½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11½- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .06½- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12½- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35½- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28½- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34½- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28½- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30½- —
2, bgs., same basis....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12½- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .25½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17½- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09½
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C. Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09½- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20½- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20½- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .60 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse, lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —

Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,2] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,3] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
Hexane, 60°-70°C., industrial grades, tankcars, Group 3. gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
works..lb. .50 - 1.56
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. No prices
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18¼
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd..lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .24 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.20 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).

CROWN
is in this picture
TWICE

No, none of the more familiar Crown products of peacetime are on view!

But the canisters that hold the filter elements for those gas masks are a Crown wartime product . . . produced by the million in the Crown plant to safeguard military, naval and civilian users.

And those waterproof metal ammunition boxes are another Crown product . . . another example of the way all of Crown's facilities have been enlisted in the service of a nation at war!

Meanwhile . . . the less dramatic but no less necessary products . . . cans in which to pack food for fighting men and for the home front . . . cans for the essential products which can not be successfully packed in other ways . . . continue to roll from Crown's production lines! Crown is doing double duty these days!

CROWN CAN COMPANY, New York • Philadelphia. *Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company,* Baltimore, Md.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

CROWN CAN

Indigo, nat., chests....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls....lb. .19½- .19
powd., bbls....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.26 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[5] root, bgs....lb. No prices
powd., bgs....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls....lb. .26 - .29
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .35
prime bleached, bls....lb. .35 - .40
powd....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns....lb. .19 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 350-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.35
150-lb. dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls., lb. .07½- —
kegs....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .73 - .75
powd., cns....lb. .84 - .87
scales....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.59
100-lb. lots....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots....lb. .53 - .59
cbys....lb. .39 - .40
Naphthenates, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns....lb. .52 - —
powd., cns....lb. .52 - —
kgs....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns....lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 99%, kgs....lb. .65 - .75
Resinates, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .03½- .06
Tallates, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls..lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[2] dms., works.lb. .0660- —
tanks, works....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[2] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .13
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l....lb. .06½- —
tanks....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .52 - .55
Resin, lump, cns....lb. 5.85 - —
powd. bxs....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs....lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04½
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04½- .04½
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04⅝
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks...gal. .07¼- .07½
46 w.w., tanks....gal. .07¼- .07½
47 w.w., tanks....gal. .07⅝- .07½
San Francisco, tanks....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, trcs....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls....lb. .27 - .28
Greek, bls....lb. .35 - .40
Portuguese, bls....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish....lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,5] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05⅝- .06
l.c.l....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l....lb. .16¾ .20½
Lead arsenate, standard, 1-lb. ctns., c.l..lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l....lb. .21 - .26
l.c.l....lb. .21½- .26½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .07⅝- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works....lb. .19¾- .21¾
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14½- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc....lb. .10½- —
other points....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .10½- —
other points....lb. .09⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10⅜- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc....lb. .10⅝- —
other points....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc....lb. .10⅜- —
other points....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc....lb. .10¾- —
other points....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.5% Pb, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs....lb. .0730- .0760
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¾- —
Stearate, bbls....lb. .31 - .35
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms.. lb. .08¾- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, cns delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08¼- —
other points....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08¾- —
other points....lb. .08½- —
basis sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points....lb. .07¼- —
in oil, consumers, kgs....lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable, bots., lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l....lb. .26½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls....lb. .55 - .60
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls....lb. .12½- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass....ton. 7.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio...ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va...ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich...ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio...ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Adams, Mass....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio...ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton.11.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio...ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden with leaves, bls....lb. .55 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34% bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32% bulk, c.l....ton.42.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08⅝- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .09⅝- —
Colo., etc....lb. .09⅛- —
Other points....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works., frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 1.96 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated,[6] (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .04¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls....lb. .40 - .42
Loberine sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls....lb. .12½- —
No. 3, bbls....lb. .12¼- —
No. 4, bbls....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls....lb. .45 Nom.
imported, bls....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins....lb. .475 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs....lb. .67½- .68
Madder, Dutch, bbls....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,5] dms...lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
1, c.l., bgs....lb. .06¼- —
bbls....lb. .07½- —
kgs....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs....lyb. .07¼- —
bbls....lb. .08½- —
kgs....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs....lb. .06¼- —
bbls....lb. .07½- —
kgs....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .07 - —
bbls....lb. .08¼- —
kgs....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs....lb. .09 - —
bbls....lb. .09½- —
kgs....lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .09 - —
bbls....lb. .09½- —
kgs....lb. .10¼- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs....lb. .06¼- —
bbls....lb. .08½- —
kgs....lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .08⅜- —
bbls....lb. .09¼- —
kgs....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y.; Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .28 - .30
Magnesia hypophosphite, cns..lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls....lb. .33 - .55
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.85
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .65 - .67
kgs....lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. containers..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls....lb. No stocks
blue, bls....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls....lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots....ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11¼
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..ton.63.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs....lb. No stocks
small, cs....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[5] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls....lb. .42½- .45
Calif., French type, bls....lb. .73 - .76
Chilean, bls....lb. .35½- .38¾
French, bls....lb. .84 - 1.15
Portuguese, wild, bls....lb. .33½- .35
Tunisian, bls....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, Blazilian, cs., lb.16.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cs....lb.13.00 - —
technical....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 19%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] bots....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd....lb. 4.00 - 4.06
Iodide,[3] red, NF, bots....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs....lb 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] yellow, NF, VI, fib. dms..lb. 3.80 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[3] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms....lb. 1.86 - 1.86
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .12 - —
tanks....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5¼x5¼ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 23. 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,3] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[3,4] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld....gal. .38½- —
4 ,frt. alld....gal. .40¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld....gal. .32½- —

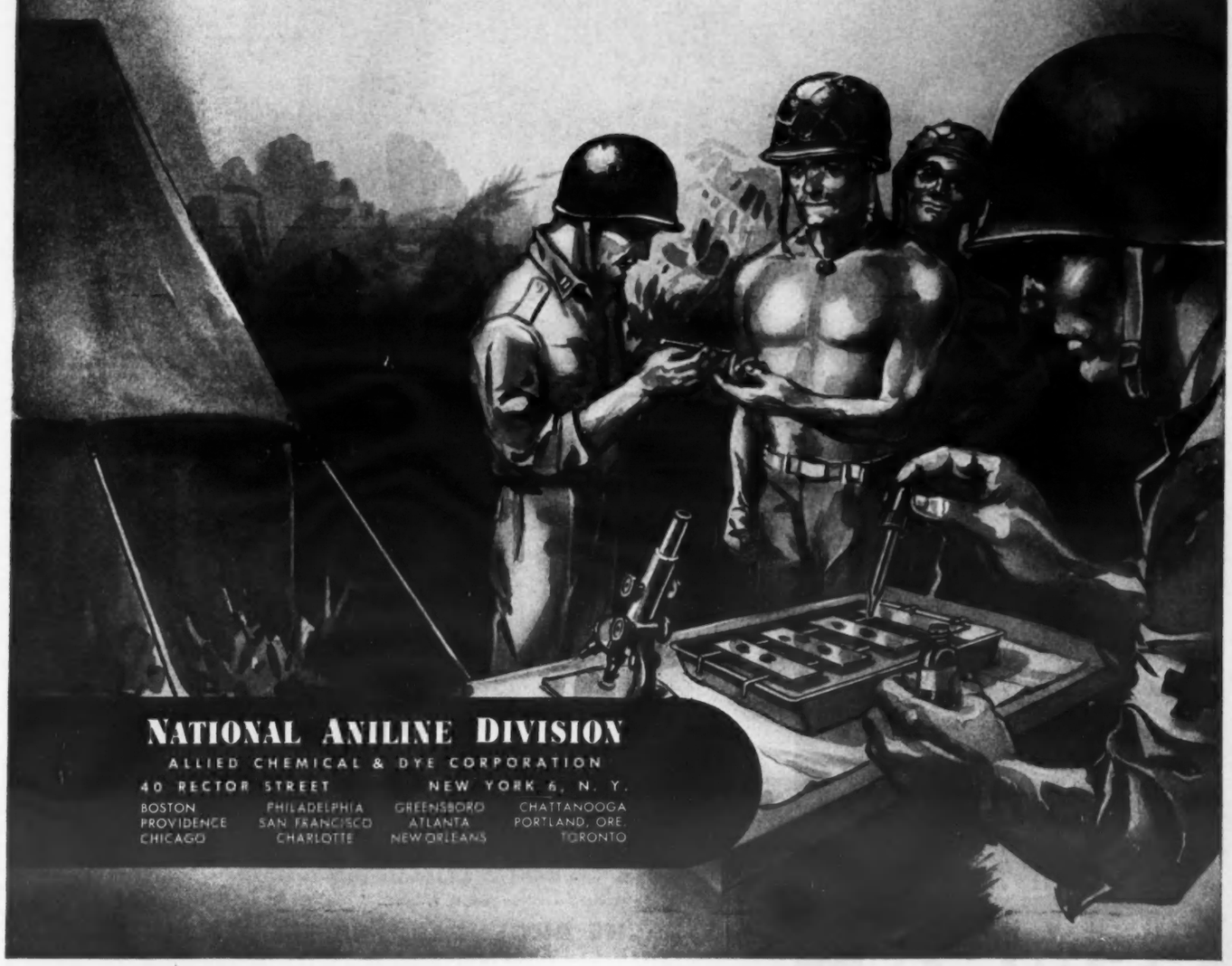
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle Wash.; Zone 4 Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

This "SMEAR CAMPAIGN" Saves Soldiers' Lives!

In the treatment of malaria, as in pneumonia, positive identification of the presence and the particular type of parasite is the most helpful first step to the cure. Only positive diagnosis of BOTH the presence and type of malaria is by blood test using the thick-drop technique . . . thick smears stained to reveal the particular parasite by its shape, size and pigmentation.

For this invaluable malaria pathology, NATIONAL GIEMSA'S STAIN is being used successfully on troops coming out of the malaria-infested areas.

So again, National, as an important producer of anti-malarial QUINACRINE and malaria diagnosing GIEMSA'S STAIN, is performing a noteworthy service in helping to reduce the human cost of reconquering the tropics.



NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA GREENSBORO CHATTANOOGA
PROVIDENCE SAN FRANCISCO ATLANTA PORTLAND, ORE.
CHICAGO CHARLOTTE NEW ORLEANS TORONTO

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —

Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis, gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Groupe B, sales Zone are:—Zone 1, Conn., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .55 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. 43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va, Wis; Zone 2, Ala, Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Methyl bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
Methyl chloride, refrigeration, service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), flt. cns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks

Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .20
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[3] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[3] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

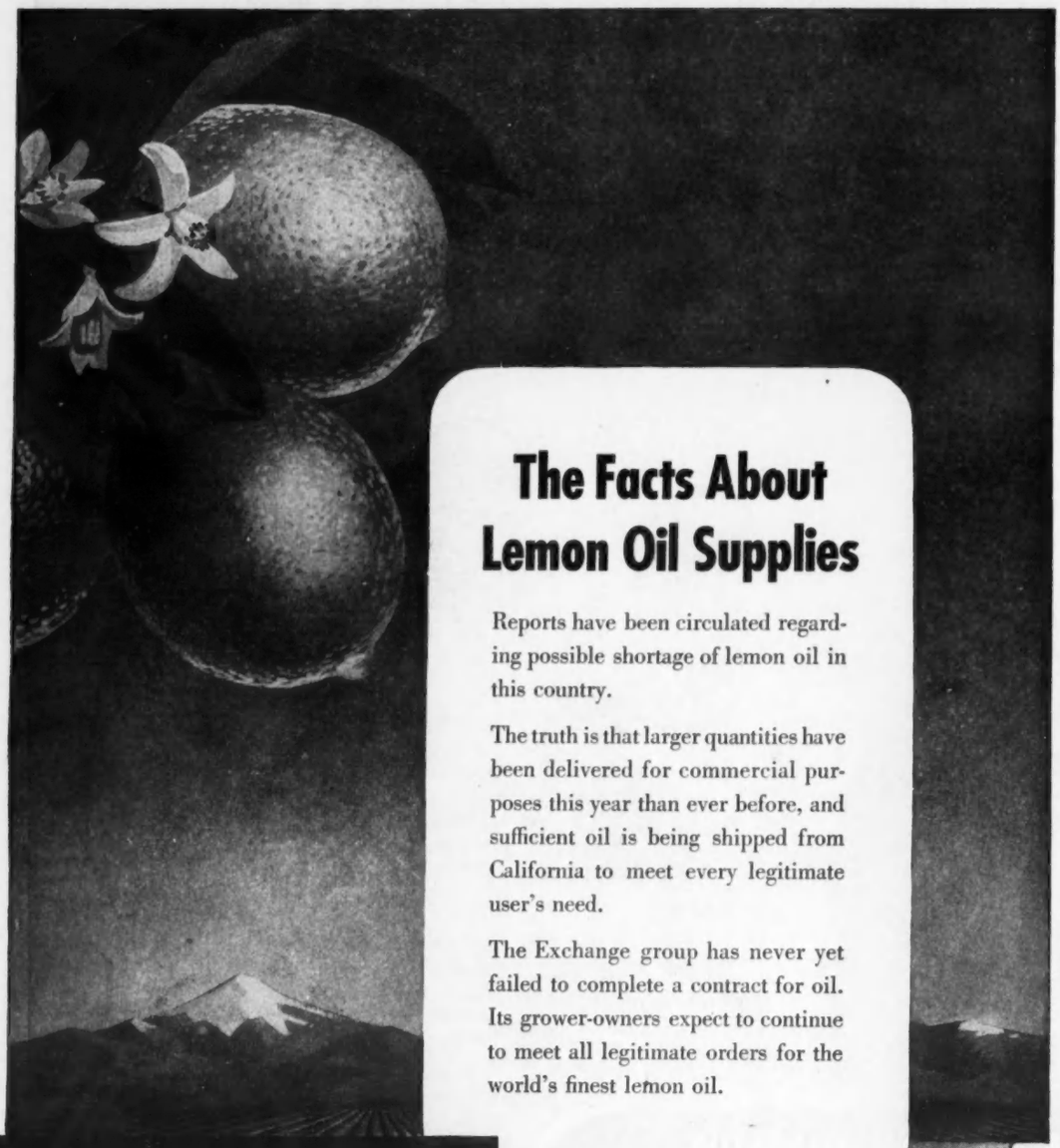
Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A...lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .26¾- —
less than 10 bbls., works..lb. .27¼- —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate)
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - .09
tanks.....lb. .06 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
synth., ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
*25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .11½- .11¾
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .11½- .12
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —



The Facts About Lemon Oil Supplies

Reports have been circulated regarding possible shortage of lemon oil in this country.

The truth is that larger quantities have been delivered for commercial purposes this year than ever before, and sufficient oil is being shipped from California to meet every legitimate user's need.

The Exchange group has never yet failed to complete a contract for oil. Its grower-owners expect to continue to meet all legitimate orders for the world's finest lemon oil.

Exchange
OIL OF
LEMON
U. S. P.

Sold to the American Market exclusively by

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

Copyright 1943, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..
lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.

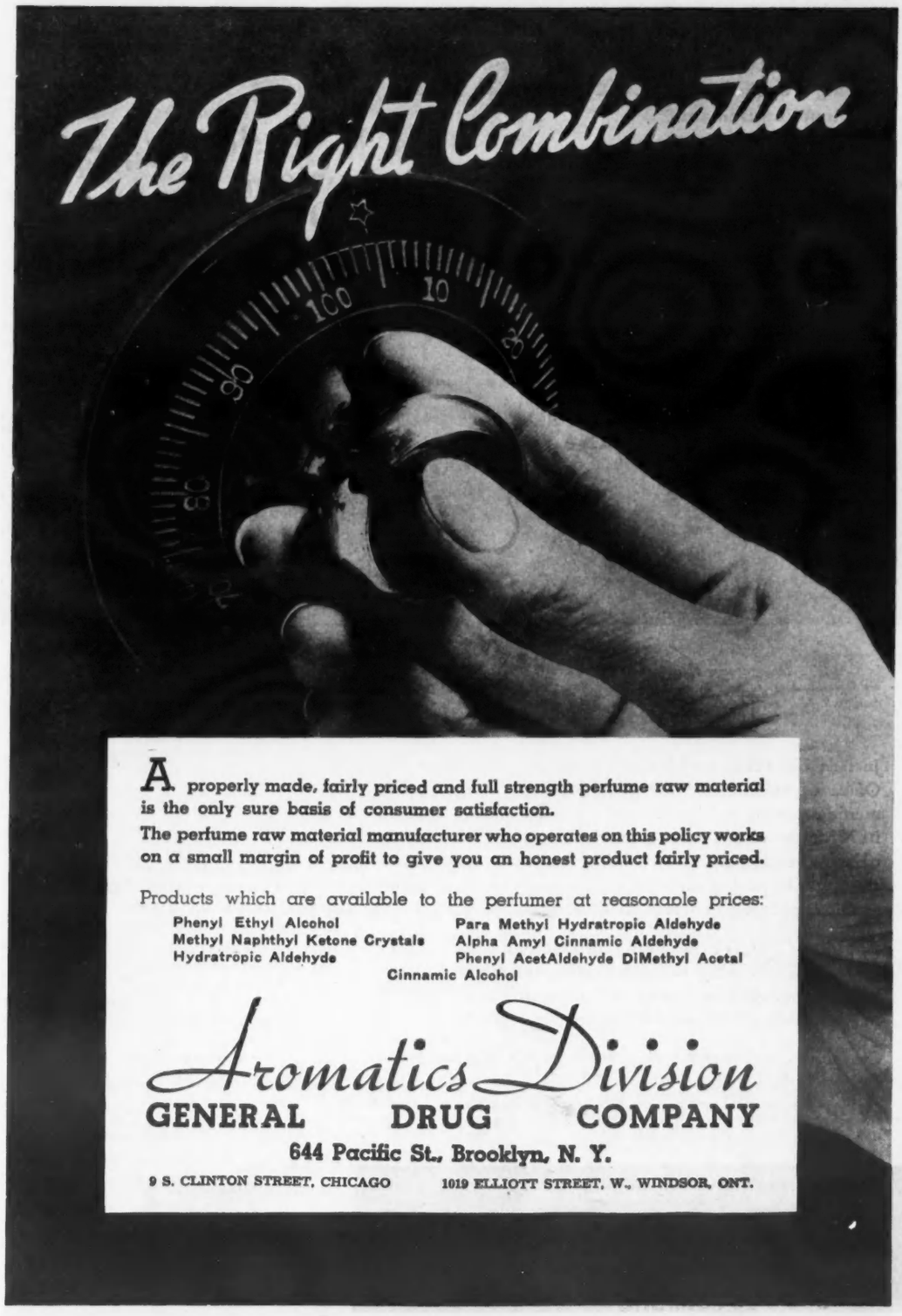
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lt.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobensene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l.
lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports..ton.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant.....
unit-ton, 3.15 + .40- 3.50 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works.
lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[4] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs....lb. .36½ Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,3] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns...lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.10
redistilled, USP X, cns...lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Calamus, cns.....lb.24.00 -24.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.18.00 -25.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.
lb. .14 - —
cns .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
cns. .....lb. .13¾- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.55 - 1.75
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .60 - .75
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,3] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Oil, coriander, bots.....lb.24.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,3] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
ref'd, bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[6] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. .25 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.85
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Fishliver,[1,3] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram., per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.11.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lard,[3] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Oil, lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 7.50 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.75
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .23
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex-tax, group 3, cylinder oils, neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .30
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28 - .32
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,3] crude, tanks, ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Olticica,[1,6] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Oilbanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,6] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
85% (69% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (65% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns...lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.80
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots....lb.100.00 -125.00


The Right Combination
A properly made, fairly priced and full strength perfume raw material is the only sure basis of consumer satisfaction.
The perfume raw material manufacturer who operates on this policy works on a small margin of profit to give you an honest product fairly priced.
Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices:
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone Crystals
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Cinnamic Alcohol
Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO
1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0895- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Paraffin,[3] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 8.00 -11.00
Peanut,[1,6] crude, tanks, mill, lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 3.30 Nom.
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 6.00 Nom.
redist. USP, cns., dms.....lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla,[1,6] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Pimento, berry, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, dms., c.l., divd. E.....lb. .076 - —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .081 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .06½- —
divd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —

* Extra for bbls, but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Oil, rapeseed,[1,3] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[3] dms., divd.....lb. .13¼- .14¾
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .62 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .64 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.35
Savin, cns.....lb. 26.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,6] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1340
tanks.....lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1389- .1400
tanks.....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
needle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 58.65 -61.65
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00

Oil, tall, refined, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,6] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks.....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb. 25.00 -27.50
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l.gal. .39 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .64 - .67
320/350 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .71 - .74

Oil, white, mineral, USP, 335/345 vis., c.l..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb. 14.50 -18.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1]..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 3 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
divd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash., lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
divd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

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Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
sulphate, natural, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .39½- .40
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .45 - .56
good, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., f.o.b. wks..lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1398- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1645- —
tanks.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis, lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis, lb. .0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis, lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis, lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis, lb. .0585- —
1331-135 AMP, same basis, lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis, lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis, lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis, lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis, lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,3] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers:

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Through the magic of sulfa drugs deaths and permanent disability from meningococcic meningitis, popularly known as spinal meningitis, can be slashed to an incredibly low level, it was learned yesterday when cases have risen approximately 1,100% in New York City in two years.

The latest story of the curative powers of sulfa drugs, particularly sulfadiazine...

In CALCO'S large-capacity plants, manufacture of SULFADIAZINE is under rigid quality controls from the first step (see illustration) through every process of quantity production.

Just as the recommendation by the Surgeon General's Office of Sulfadiazine for pneumococcal, streptococcal, meningococcal meningitis and other infections fostered its widespread use among the armed forces, so now its universal endorsement by leading medical and health authorities is opening up big, new demands for this famous sulfa drug through normal pharmaceutical outlets.

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Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
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Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nikethamide
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(Powder—Crystals)
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
Phenothiazine
(For Veterinary Use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK Calco NEW JERSEY

ARMY E NAVY

Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
redistilled, w.w., bbls., works,
Paraphenylenedaiamine, tech., lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .29 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½ - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - -
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665- Bid
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705- Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .30 - .31
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .30 - .32
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb .18½ - .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½ - .23
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[5] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l..lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½ - —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾ - —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½ - —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½ - —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .05¾ - —
fib. dms..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼ - —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .86 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.36
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal 14 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½ - —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel, tanks.....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½ - —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3.....gal. .03½ - —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .06¾ - —
No. 2.....gal. .06¾ - —
No. 3.....gal. .06½ - .07¼
36-40 gravity.....gal. .06¾ - .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - .97
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Texas City, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California..100l..b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½ - —
Willbridge, Ore...gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07¾ - —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾ - .07⅛
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks..gal. .10½ - —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼ - —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½ - —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½ - —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½ - —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagon, Baltimore..gal. .12 - .13
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½ - —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅛ - —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾ - —
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaner's, Newark .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.gal. .21¼ - —

Petroleum naphtha, high-solvency, aromatic, No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½ - —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22¼ - —
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13¼ - —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½ - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½ - —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼ - —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½ - —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½ - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼ - .07⅛

Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard (CS 8-83), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½ - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾ - —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¼
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½ - —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½ - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent under X.
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[5,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾ - .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½ - .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾ - .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87

TRADITIONS OF NIAGARA

Magnet for Pioneers

ENGRAVED ON STEEL BY T. S. WOODCOCK, REPRODUCED THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Like a magnet the Great Falls drew explorers into the untracked forests of the Niagara region. It possessed a fascination for those early pioneers . . . men with imagination, vision and a spirit of adventure. And to later Americans it possessed the same fascination, for it offered unlimited possibilities for industrial growth. As a result Niagara is today the center of a vast industrial area . . . the powerhouse of an increasing number and variety of business and manufacturing activities.

Of these, Niagara Alkali Company is among the oldest and most progressive. With a long record of pioneering achievements in the field of chemicals, Niagara Alkali is today setting a new pace in the production of materials vital to the winning of the war. Never before has the long experience and the advanced knowledge of Niagara's personnel proved its value so conclusively as in the company's present war production record.

An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

ARMY NAVY E

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

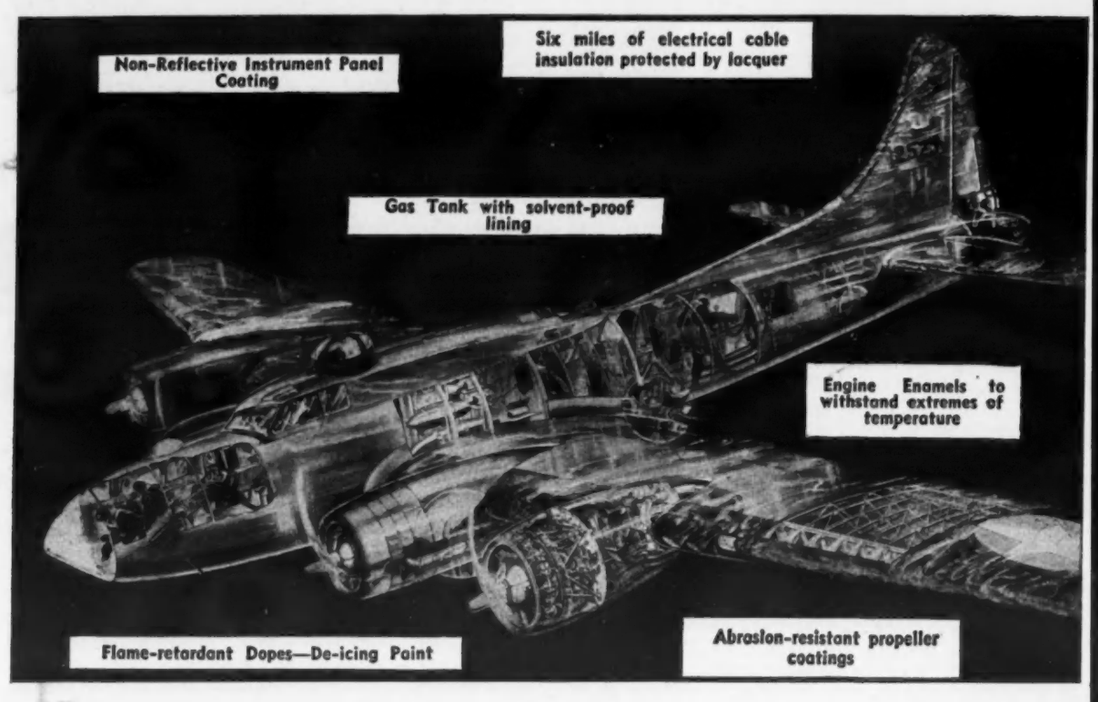
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots, works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 - 12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.....short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% I. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% I. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis. long ton. 4.65 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .39 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, ogs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .20 - .22
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .23 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, bales.....lb. .60 - .70
Poppy seed, Canadian, bgs....lb. .65 - .67
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis...lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis...lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 95%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —

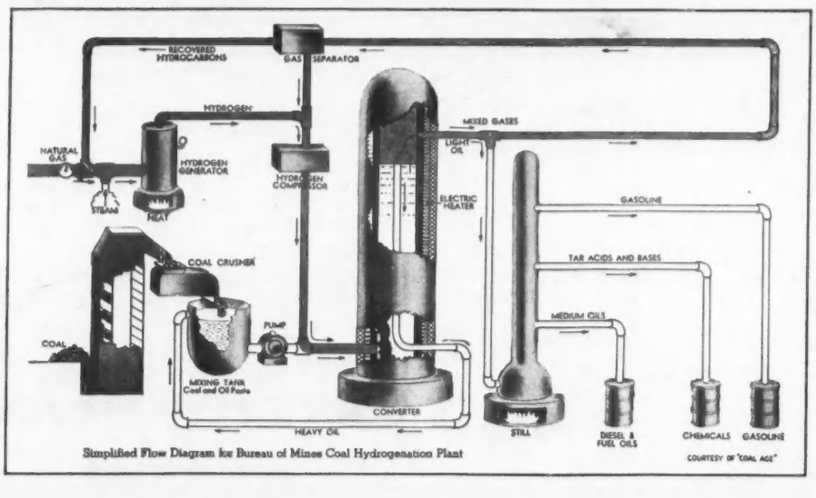
Potash fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 15%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[2] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.[2] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[5] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works .lb. 09¼- .11

Potash permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.36.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50

Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd.gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[c] coarse-grd. (g.t.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. lld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —

Life on The


Non-Reflective Instrument Panel Coating
Six miles of electrical cable insulation protected by lacquer
Gas Tank with solvent-proof lining
Engine Enamels to withstand extremes of temperature
Flame-retardant Dopes—De-icing Paint
Abrasion-resistant propeller coatings



Simplified Flow Diagram for Bureau of Mines Coal Hydrogenation Plant

(Above) **WAR PAINT ON AIRCRAFT** must be made to stand up under abrupt atmospheric changes from the often blistering heat of landing fields to the sub-zero temperatures of the stratosphere and it must take the pounding of sleet, sand storm and gale. Quality paint vehicles, made with Cyanamid's REZYL* and PHENAC** Resins, produce tough, superior, anti-corrosive paints to meet rigid Army and Navy aircraft requirements.

(Left) **GASOLINE FROM COAL** promises to take the place of our rapidly dwindling petroleum gasoline resources. Developed thirty years ago coal-into-gasoline processes are just now coming of age. It's about time, too, for our proved petroleum reserves are limited. Whereas we have 670 times as much coal in the ground as we have oil.

Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equaid..gal. 1.55 - 1.68
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scarp, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb .04¾- —
Quebracho, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,5] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot..flask.180.00 -182.00
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns..oz. 1.08 + .12½* powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13⅓
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13⅓

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13⅓*
Acetate, c s., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13⅓
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13⅓
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13⅓
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .69 + .13⅓
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13⅓
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .86 + .13⅓
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13⅓
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13⅓
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13⅓
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13⅓
Quinine hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13⅓
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13⅓
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .15½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13¼*
Surcharge: see note under Quinine
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .27½

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .13 - 15½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para,[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Rosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works.lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib, dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls, lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - 2.60
Riboflavin,[6] bots., 100 grams..kilo.341.70- —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .70 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .45½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.54 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.67 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.77 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.92 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 5.01 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 6.92 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb.35.00 -36.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
fair, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Sago flour, ogs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib, dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.13.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.6

Chemical Newsfront

(*Below*) TAKING THE SALT OUT OF SEA WATER is the near miracle which has been accomplished by the U. S. Naval Medical Research laboratories at Bethesda, Maryland. Under the stress of all-out air and sea warfare, the vital need for improvements in life-saving techniques has resulted in the development of a new and simplified method of desalinating sea water to make it fit to drink. The process consists of dropping a briquet of the desalinating compound about the size of a bar of soap into a plastic bag containing sea water. The bag is kneaded for a few minutes, and then in about twenty minutes the chemicals have done their work and the water, although of an odd but palatable taste, is quite safe to drink. No longer will shipwreck hold the terrors of centuries past.

(*Above*) PAPER DELIVERS THE GOODS through rain or shine when it is bonded with Cyanamid "Wet-Strength" Resin. Bonding fibers together so that they remain highly resistant to separation when exposed to moisture, this new resin finds timely uses in papers to package articles which must be transported in inclement weather...not only for shopping bags on the home front, but especially for packages of military supplies, and for maps, charts and blueprints. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation
A Unit of American Cyanamid Company
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .18 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .52 - .54
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cs., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .20 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10¼
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .82 - .85
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs..lb. .14¾- .15¼
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston.....lb. .43½- —
Chicago.....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —

Shellac, refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .48½- —
Boston.....lb. .49½- —
Chicago.....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3860- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh., bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00

Silica, amorph., wet-grd., 90% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¼- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32⅝- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd., lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60% bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
NF VII, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80

Soda aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10

Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D. Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾

Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.

Bifluoride, bbl., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12⅝- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
38°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash. Chloride (see Salt).

Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09½

Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.

Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19¼- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .24¼- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —

SODIUM CHLORITE: A product of Mathieson Research!

A powerfully efficient oxidizing agent – easily controlled – that operates effectively over a wide range of conditions from highly acid to highly alkaline.

Sodium Chlorite does the job you want done – and only that!

In years an infant, in accomplishments a prodigy – Mathieson Sodium Chlorite has made vital contributions in manufacture and processing:

- oxidization of vat dyes in textile field.
- bleaching of cotton without danger of degradation.
- bleaching cellulose acetate – no saponification hazard.
- simultaneous scouring and bleaching of cotton-rayon mixtures.
- bleaching paper pulp to exceptional, high brightness with superior quality.
- refining and bleaching sugar and sugar melts at lower costs with increased recoveries.
- speeding the bleaching of waxes.

And now, Mathieson Sodium Chlorite wants new fields to conquer. For we command the stimulus but you must fire the mold. So here it is – complete information is yours for the asking.

Mathieson Sodium Chlorite

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.) 60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS

SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . SODA ASH . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . LIQUID CHLORINE . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS & AQUA . . . NITH PRODUCTS . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM METHYLATE

Soda glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.26 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 — —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars .....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate b r i q uets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., s a m e basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs..... .....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10⅛
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .07 - .07⅛
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10⅛
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22

Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.56 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .07½- —
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.. .....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs..... .....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, ozs lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —

Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphoriethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works, l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90

Home Defense Needs Alkalies

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .22 - .23½
medium, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19¼
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prodcction points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points..unit-ton. .55 - .84
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

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Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.55 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
20%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .24½- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
South..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.250.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
golden, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,5] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,5] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E...lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Pigment, barium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .26 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tunka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Tetaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 cgs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .95 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[5] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichlorethylene l.c.l., prices ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45¾
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[5] bbls....lb. .81 - .82
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .85½- .91½
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .77 - .80
tanks .....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, False (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.50 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

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V

Valerian root, N. F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Valonia, cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works...lb. 7.00 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 5.25 - 8.75
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Vahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton..ton.46.00 -48.50
extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .06¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 2, works.lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .23¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sunbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .58½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .49
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 160-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¾- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 135-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
resawed, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l...ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodnour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis..... ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .28
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[4] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 -
Xylol, 10°, dms., return, works. gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
8°, dms., return. works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., f.o.b. No. Jersey depot..gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Yellow, Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[5] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 11¾- 13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 12¼- 13¾

—Continued on page 62

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Illdoing Is Individual

Everybody who will look at the matter with an open—and fertile—mind must agree with that much discussed anonymous high government official that disruptions of essential industrial functioning in the supply or transportation services of the national war effort give comfort to the enemy and spur him to greater endurance of adversities against the day when, as he is daily instructed, the Allied powers will disintegrate through lack of cohesion, as well as adhesion. The same goes for political eruptions which show no conception of the fitness of things.

It is, of course, the political disruptiveness so characteristic of this nation which is responsible for the lying down of labor in a time of stress. In other countries, the reaction would be in the other direction—an uprising: revolution. And those who seek to excuse the rank and file of labor from the onus of strikes and threatened strikes by citing its general patriotism in comparison with blind, selfish misleading, do but repeat the asininity that the German people are not to be blamed for their following of false leaders. It isn't the labor "leaders" who strike—and whoso follows a false prophet, from fear or whatever motive, cannot hope to stand among the true believers.

False leadership is bad; blind following is worse. The first is impossible without the second. A leader alone, whatever his character, is merely a one-man band. His individual disruptive power is negligible. Those who give it potency must bear the blame for its ills.

The only way in which it can be hoped to eliminate illdoing in respect of the national welfare is to make it perfectly clear that the guilt is individual. Adam did not get off by trying to shift his blame. When it is the rule of human relations that, no matter who did the thinking up of the misbehavior, the one who misbehaves must suffer the penalty, there will be less delegating of thinking to so-called "leaders."

—O-P-D—

Correlation Is Basic

Some of those shortsighted, or cross-eyed, deplorers of the politico-economics of the Federal administration who persist in blaming the President for falling short of their idea of how he should do the jobs which Congress more or less voluntarily and gleefully dropped in his lap, are now pulling their hair over how the President is disregarding the congressional mandate that the functioning of selective service be wholly separated from that of the manpower agency.

Just what Congress had in mind—or who was on its neck—when it set out to reduce to nothing the already minimal measure of correlation of governmental control of men is wholly for conjecture. But, the cited mandate certainly does not represent the views of those who have to employ men in imperatively necessary warwork. In fact, it is difficult to see how anybody interested in making proper use of the qualifications of the manpower of the nation can desire anything other than the very closest correlation of every activity in connection with manning the armed forces and every activity related to the manning of the forces whose job it is to see that the arming of the fighting forces is adequate to every possible need. And the only way to get any correlation of related activities is to concentrate their planning and execution in the least possible number of heads and hands.

In these days of mechanized warfare with Titanic weapons of destruction one man properly qualified to produce the weapons is worth a thousand times as much in such a production job as he would be in the job of using the weapons, until he had got as much training as would be required similarly to equip another man wholly lacking in production skill. The particular skill of a worker in a factory is worth to the national war effort a thousand times as much as the same skill in a foxhole on the fighting front—and the skilled worker is worth no more in a fight than the man who can't tell a lathe from a triphammer.

Selective service should be a double-barrelled function. Selection should be conditioned to qualifications, not controlled by political or fraternal pull, marital condition, or dislike of work. Welders can be made from women in a couple of weeks; automatic machines can do all the manual and some of the mental work related to their job. Still, the big need for skilled workers of experience is in the plants behind the troops, rather than in the ranks—and the ordering and arranging of their best utilization cannot be done in two or three places at the same time. The armed forces can be numerically maintained without jeopardizing their equipment maintenance—and that should be the rule.

—O-P-D—

Manpower for Chemicals

The chemical industry is especially affected by the indiscriminate selecting which so widely characterizes the functioning of selective service. Chemical workers are essential to the progress of the war effort, every bit as essential as gunners and bombers—each in his appropriate, if not appointed, place.

The army must have chemicals; so must the navy, and all those who fight in jungle or in air. The mechanized equipment of the armed forces—rifle, machine-gun, tank, howitzer, plane, bomb, or what have you—has a very small potential destructive value if deprived of the chemicals which make it go and make it do. The War Production Board, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, and every other supply agency in this nation's big global job of supply need chemicals, hundreds of them. And every man, woman, and child and every domestic animal of lower degree must have chemicals and so must the soil on which all these depend for subsistence in order that they may support those who are too busy at other big jobs. Fighting front, farm, and factory—none is able to do its job without an adequate supply of chemicals. So, there must be an adequate supply of manpower to make chemicals.

The military view in selective service is short-sighted and narrow-visioned. It has not yet learned the full and necessary depth of the defense front. It concentrates too much on the fighting line. Important as that is, it would not last half a day if it stood alone, deprived of the materiel in which chemicals play such an important part. It should not be difficult for the militaristic selectors to recognize this truth. They undoubtedly do; but are still unable, at least unwilling, to admit that the soldier in the refinery is as essential to the success of the war effort as is the soldier in the regiment.

The manpower problem of the chemical industry steadily worsens. For one thing, the manpower problem of the armed forces daily becomes more serious and is approaching a crisis, because manual warfare is increasing in necessity. The manpower needs of the armed forces must get first consideration, but there is no reason why that consideration should not comprise the fitting, as well as the fighting needs.

Educating military minds to a proper conception of the ramifications of military supply needs is never an easy task. With respect to the distribution of manpower it is almost an impossibility. But, the chemical industry must have men of certain qualifications to do its big job in the war effort. It wants to continue to do this job at least as well as it has been doing it. This it cannot do if its manpower needs are not given the consideration they deserve. It must be kept in mind that, as the fighting of the war goes into ever more critical stages, it is to be expected to become more and more a chemical process of explosives, incendiaries, and gases, as well as to demand more and more the chemical supplies of adequate medical service.

—O-P-D—

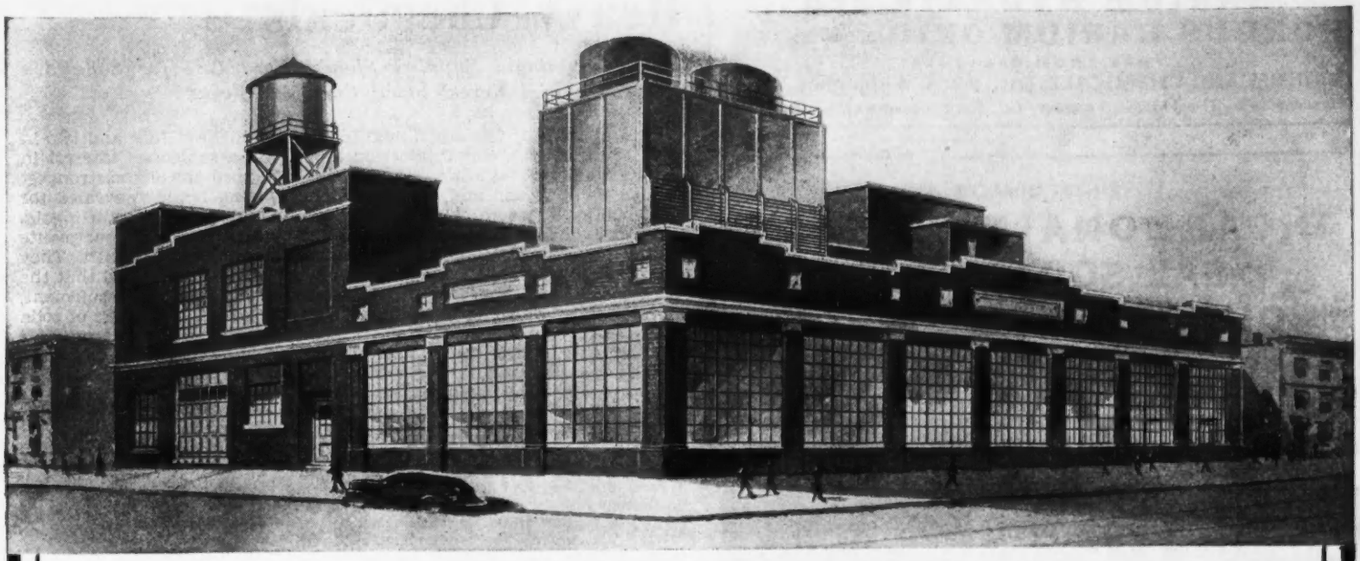
Representative Government

Speaking about things that give first aid and restorative stimulation to enemy morale, here is an AP dispatch of January 4:—

> Bowing to demands of more than 100,000 individual petitioners for immediate legislative action, a house judiciary subcommittee will begin public hearings next week on national prohibition legislation.

Think what it means to the axis warrats to know that a small fraction of one percent of the voting population of this country can scare the Congress back to the ignoble purpose that wrecked law and order!

It is devoutly to be hoped that, in the postwar new order, the idea that this nation has a representative form of government will be something other than a popular fallacy.



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Using the experience gained in some forty years of research in the production of chemicals of industrial importance by mycological and fermentative processes, all available members of our research staff have, for more than two years, been devoting their entire energies to the development of methods for the production of Penicillin.

Because of the urgent need for this powerful bacteriostatic agent in the present emergency, we began laboratory production early in 1942. This was increased to a pilot plant scale as soon as possible and in the summer of this year, at the request of the government, we started the construction of an entirely new plant to be devoted exclusively to the large-scale production of Penicillin.

This construction is being rushed with all possible speed, and the plant is expected to be in operation shortly after the turn of the year.

Since present supplies of Penicillin are far from sufficient to meet the acute needs of our armed forces, the entire output of all manufacturers has been placed under allocation. Although by far the greater part of our output goes directly to the Army and the Navy, limited quantities are allotted by the War Production Board to the Office of Scientific Research and Development for use in essential clinical investigations, but it is not available for general distribution. Even though our new plant will increase our output manyfold, we do not anticipate that the supply will be sufficient to allow general civilian use for some time to come. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 81 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.—444 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Heavy Chemicals

Heavy Aluminum Supplies Should Ease Call for Soda Ash —Inventories Reveal Small Chemical Stocks

Closing down of four aluminum plants, two in New York and two in New Jersey by the War Production Board was a subject of interest in the chemical market last week. This action tapped one of the strongest outlets for soda ash and is the first encouraging feature revealed for that market in several months. In view of ample production of ingots, officials explained, was the cause for the shutdown. These four plants had a total output of 12,000,000 pounds of aluminum per month. They are owned by the Defense Plant Corporation. The order stated that the plants will close immediately. If supplies of aluminum are sufficient, and the order would seem to convey that impression, producers of soda ash should be relieved to a degree of the heavy demand from this source. Add to this the abatement of lend-lease shipments and the outlook becomes at least more favorable toward the eventual restoration of equilibrium in the big basic chemical material.

Desire to keep stocks down until the process of inventory taking is over was responsible to some extent for the relatively quiet state of activity in industrial chemicals. A fair amount of small lot orders were reported but the week's movement so far as new business was concerned was chiefly a routine affair. It can be reported that inventories as a rule are comparatively small on local shelves. Demand was active during most of the last quarter and supplies were definitely difficult to secure.

Heavy shipments of carbon bisulphide went forward to the viscose rayon mills. Reports were current that these interests had tripled their purchases in several instances. Active demand for phosphorous from war industries kept the civilian supply exceedingly tight. Producers were not inclined to view the outlook with much optimism but admitted the course of the war would have an important influence upon the market.

Production of hydrofluoric acid has been increased to meet the steadily mounting demand for high octane gasoline. While material was more plentiful, the container problem remained rather acute.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 70.0 in the week ended Dec. 25, according to the American Paper & Puly Association. This compares with 89.1 in the previous week and 63.3 percent a year ago. For the week ending Jan. 1, the six day capacity was 72.1 percent. This compares with 70.0 percent for the previous week and 75.9 percent a year ago.

Alumina.—WPB has ordered the immediate closing down of four aluminum plants. These included two in New York and two in New Jersey. This action was taken, WPB explained, to relieve the stringent coal shortage and to lighten the transportation load entailed in hauling alumina to these plants from the Mississippi valley. The saving in coal will be 70,800 tons a month. In view of the ample production of aluminum ingots at this time, the output of these four plants can be dispensed with, officials explained.

Ammoniac Sal.—Reported relatively quiet with movement confined chiefly to regular contracts. Supplies not excessive for domestic while an accumulation for export consisting of several thousand tons is resting in out of town warehouses. This material was requested against lend-lease for Russia but was afterwards refused. Possibly other export channels may be opened to move this product.

Bauxite.—Office of War Information states that this aluminum ore will have been cut back by about 40 percent by the end of January. Primary aluminum production will probably be curtailed nearly as much.

Calcium Chloride.—Buying interest was not extensive and producers were able to increase their reserve for future requirements. Temporarily, the market has assumed a relatively normal position, which is not unusual at this period of the year.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Reported in definitely tight position brought about by unusually heavy demand. It was stated in some selling quarters that recent buying operations emanating from the viscose rayon mills revealed that requirements were not only doubled but in some instances tripled over a year ago and demand continued to expand.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Major part of output routed to war production industries. Civilian supplies remained scarce with the market definitely tight.

Phosphorus.—Demand continued active with heavy shipments routed either directly or indirectly toward war industries. The combined movement has kept the market in limited supply with buying conditions tight. Producers assert there is no apparent easement in sight at the present time but admit that the conduct of the war effort will have an important bearing on market conditions.

Potash Carbonate. — Miscellaneous inquiries, covering the requirements of glass, chemical, textile and other industries have resulted in a satisfactory amount of business being placed. Supplies have never reached the excessive limit but stocks were sufficient to meet all essential wants.

Potash Caustic. — Consumers received shipments from a satisfactory supply situation. Labor shortage and container scarcity remained delaying influences although the battery, ceramic and other consuming industries received deliveries with a fair degree of regularity.

Potash Chlorate.—Supply reported about sufficient to meet allocations without leaving any sizable reserves. Relatively short supply held market in tight position without offering any tangible sign of easement in the near future.

Soda Ash.—Shipments against standing domestic contracts left practically no material for additional wants. While some progress was reported in catching up with schedules, the market's position remained definitely tight. Some improvement was cast upon the outlook by official reports of huge stocks of aluminum and also of the closing down of four aluminum plants. The manpower shortage has caused and is causing a lot of difficulty in packing and shipping both grades of soda ash. According to some interests, dense ash, when desired in paper bags requires hand operation. Under present conditions, producers have shipped both light and dense ash in bulk where the consumer could utilize the material in such a manner.

Soda Caustic.—Slow but gradual improvement in the domestic shipping position has taken place. It may

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

be some time before an easement in buying conditions is observed but, at least, the tide seemed to be running in the right direction. Production and demand remained heavy. When output finally overtakes demand, equilibrium will be restored to the market but no one appeared to know just when that time would be.

Soda Chlorate. — Producers have kept the supply situation in a favorable position to meet allocations. WPB has regulated the general movement.

Soda Formate.—Reported relatively quiet and in a critical position. This is the basic material for both formic and oxalic acid and the supply situation is regulated to a large extent by the demand for these latter materials.

Acids

Acetic.—OPA has announced an increase of 25c. per 100 pounds in the producer's maximum price for tankcar sales produced from fermentation of ethyl alcohol in California. No price alterations in other sections were expected.

Chromic. — Demand reported sufficient to absorb material about as rapidly as produced. Market under allocations but reported tight with essential industries receiving supplies regularly.

Formic. — Slight easement in the buying situation for domestic use. Inability to secure export licenses has checked shipments to foreign points.

Hydrofluoric. — Reported firm with buying conditions slightly easier. Production has been increased but the container shortage has caused difficulty in moving material thereby causing some delay in deliveries. Demand from the manufacturers of high octane gas continued active.

Hydrofluosilicic. — Supply situation reported favorable. Consuming demand fair with the breweries leading in the amount of purchases.

Oxalic.—Position remained uncertain. Civilian supply influenced by the amount of purchases for government use. Buying conditions uncertain and likely to change from day to day. Under such circumstances, some producers are not inclined to accept contract orders.

Sulphuric.—Shipments to war and affiliated industries have been maintained at a high level. The movement has absorbed production and prevented any improvement in the market's buying position. Tankcar shortage has not been favorable towards any unusual movement from ordnance plants.

Baltimore, January 7.—Production following the holiday interruption reported as large enough to take care of government requirements, but with little acid left for other needs, and with producers refusing to take on new customers. Contracts are being renewed by the government at the quotations that obtained last year, and without any suggestion of renegotiations, which would seem to indicate that the prices agreed to, do not suggest the possibility of a downward revision. The period over the year end, has not brought any development to indicate that a uniform price ceiling would be established, and producers continued to adhere to the highest figures realized in March of 1942. Work on the new plant for the production of oleum at Curtis Bay, is progressing as well as circumstances will permit. Completion of the plant will add 300 tons of oleum to the Baltimore output per day.

Insecticides

Stores in this city and in other leading cities who supply most of the Victory Garden material are reported to be carrying exceedingly low stocks at present. Compared with a year ago, many are said to have less than 25 percent while some range as low as 10 percent. Last year, these distributors disposed of not only a normal carryover but a lot of material that had been on shelves prior to 1942. This contrast of garden supplies was presented to government officials at a recent meeting of industry representatives to emphasize the urgent need for prompt decision on greater stocks. While it has since been indicated that sufficient material will be provided for gardeners, the small container problem is still unsolved.

Available supply of arsenic was considered rather uncertain and depended upon production, importations and military requirements. The carryover stock of calcium arsenate has at least made the supply outlook for that material better, particularly if production schedules are fulfilled.

In order that manufacturers of rotenone insecticide with frozen low prices will not be forced out of business, OPA has supplied a method for adjusting prices. The action permits those low priced sellers to petition for individual price adjustment. The order is known as MPR 298, amendment No. 4, and becomes effective Jan. 14.

War Food Administration purchased 6,000 pounds of nicotine sulphate, not less than 40 percent at 80c. per pound, Clarksville, Tenn., on December 9, 1943.

Du Pont and I.C.I. Charged as Trust

—Continued from page 3

Remington company is described as the largest manufacturer of sporting arms and ammunition in the United States, and since 1933 has been controlled by the du Pont company.

Monopoly in Great Britain

Imperial Chemical Industries, described as having a virtual monopoly of the chemical industry in Great Britain, was formed as the result of a merger of four major British companies, and it is stated that ICI's founders intended not only to gain a monopoly of the chemical industry in the United Kingdom, but to join with the other major manufacturers of chemicals throughout the world, including I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany and the du Pont Company to safeguard such monopoly position. This policy was explained by ICI to the du Pont Company as follows:—

Sir Harry explained that the formation of ICI is only the first step in a comprehensive scheme which he has in mind to rationalize chemical manufacture in the world. The details of such a scheme are not worked out, not even in Sir Harry's own mind, but the broad picture includes working arrangements between three groups—the I. G. in Germany, Imperial Chemical Industries in the British Empire, and du Pont and the Allied Chemical & Dye in America. The next step in the scheme is an arrangement of some sort between the Germans and the British.

Imperial Chemical Industries (New York) conducts no independent business operations of its own but acts solely as agent for ICI for the transaction of business in the United States.

Explosives in World Markets

The complaint states that some time prior to 1920 the du Pont Company and ICI came to an understanding with each other for the elimination of competition in the sale of explosives in all parts of the world. By this understanding the du Pont Company was allocated the United States and Central America as its exclusive sales territory, and ICI was allocated the balance of the world, with the exception of Canada, Newfoundland and South America. Both companies were to refrain from manufacture in or export to each other's exclusive markets, while Canada, Newfoundland and South America were to be shared by both companies on a noncompetitive basis.

It was further agreed that profits from the sale of commercial explosives in South America would be divided equally; and in Canada the firm of Canadian Industries, Ltd., jointly owned by both, would be utilized to eliminate competition between them.

Exchange of Licenses

In addition it was agreed that the du Pont Company and ICI would exchange exclusive licenses under all their present and future patents, processes and inventions for use in the exclusive territory of each, and that non-exclusive licenses would be exchanged for the territories shared by both companies.

By 1925, however, Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft (sometimes known as DAG), a German corporation, had begun to offer serious competition to the du Pont Company and ICI in all

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An important and timely development has been flame-retarding paint and coatings for tents, tarpaulins, gun and truck covers, camouflage nets, etc. Chlorine helps make these paints.
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The versatility of Chlorine is demonstrated by the fact that it is required in all war gases—yet is the best agent for decontamination of materials, etc., exposed to these gases.
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important world markets, and in that year the two companies reached an agreement with DAG to eliminate competition in commercial explosives. By this understanding, DAG agreed to abstain from doing business in certain markets and to adhere to quota arrangements in other markets, including South America. For this agreement, DAG was awarded as its exclusive market in commercial explosives Germany, Holland, Poland, Austria, Denmark and Bulgaria. Du Pont and ICI also subsequently acquired a stock interest in DAG.

Explosives Industries, Ltd.,

In order to carry out the understanding, the complaint continues, the du Pont Company, ICI and DAG about 1925, organized Explosive Industries, Ltd., incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom. Do Pont and ICI were each allocated 37½ percent of its shares, and DAG 25 percent; and the parties agreed to conduct all their exports in explosives to South America through this corporation. Exports to Chile and Bolivia were not included, however, as earlier du Pont and ICI had organized jointly-owned company, Compania Sud-Americana de Explosives, to import and manufacture explosives in Bolivia and Chile.

Cartel on Other Products

At the time the du Pont company and ICI entered into the conspiracy, the complaint continues, they were primarily explosives manufacturers, but both continually increased the number of products manufactured until explosives became but one of many items. The growth of the combination paralleled the growth of the two companies, for as each company made new products, these would then be brought into the conspiracy.

By 1929 the conspiracy had incorporated substantially all of the products then made by the du Pont company and ICI, and the complaint alleges that in 1929 a further agreement was entered into whereby all products other than explosives would be handled in the British Empire by ICI and in the United States and Central America by the du Pont company. It was further agreed that, as to the balance of the world, the two companies would enter into special arrangements to eliminate competition, and would explore the desirability of utilizing joint companies. Later, two joint companies were founded to handle products in Argentina and Brazil—Industrias Quimicas Argentinas "Duperial," S. A., and Industrias Chimicas Brazeileiras "Duperial," S. A.

Military explosives had been omitted from the 1929 agreement, as the two companies continued to make certain special arrangements to eliminate competition between them. After 1933, when the Remington company joined the conspiracy, the complaint states that further contracts and agreements were entered into to eliminate competition between ICI and Remington in the manufacture and sale of ammunition and sporting arms.

The agreement of 1929 by its terms was to expire in June, 1939, and at that time ICI and the du Pont company entered into another agreement for 10 years and indefinitely thereafter. The territorial provisions were continued, and in addition to the patents and products covered by the 1929 agreement, numerous other products were added, including cellulose compounds, alkali metals and their products, fertilizers, dyestuffs, synthetic resins and plastics, perfumes, flavoring compounds, pharmaceutical chemicals, and now synthetic products, including rubber, nylon and neoprene.

It is alleged that competition was restrained successfully by means of the joint companies in Canada, Argentina and Brazil; and, as an example, the complaint cites that because I. G. Farben was encroaching on the field in Argentina, certain arrangements were made for a further joint company to be partly controlled by Farben. However, because of the war this procedure was not carried out, although du Pont's Foreign Relations Depar'ment stated in February, 1940, that "the du Pont company informed I. G. that they intended to use their good offices after the war to have the I. G. participation restored.

The relief sought by the complaint is the abrogation of the illegal contracts and a perpetual injunction against ICI from violating the American antitrust acts. The government also asks that the du Pont Company and ICI be required to take further steps to prevent future use of joint companies.

Named as co-conspirators but not as defendants are:

Canadian Industries, Ltd., Canada; Explosives Industries, Ltd., England; Compania Sud-Americana de Explosives, Chile; Industrias Quimicas Argentinas "Duperial," S. A., Argentina; Industrias Chimicas Brazeileiras "Duperial," S. A., Brazil; Bunge and Born Limitada S. A. Commercial, Argentina; Dynamit Aktiengeselischaft, Germany.

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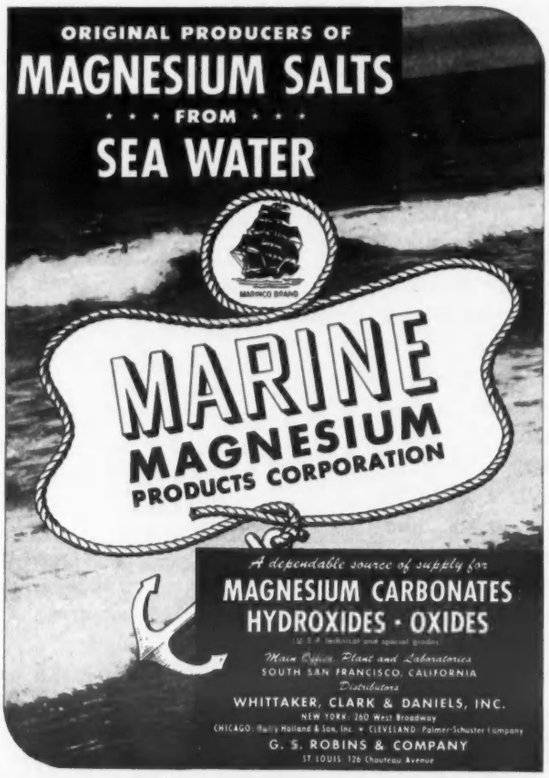

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PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Supplies of Coaltar Derivatives Display Tendency to Tighten —Dibutyl Phthalate Advanced

Some tightening in the supply position of the coaltar derivatives was reported during the week. Naphthalene particularly displayed strengthening influences, and the opinion was expressed that the material would probably tighten further on an increased demand for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride and the Spring call for moth preventive purposes. The solvents continue in short supply. Phenol and creosote oil remain easy in the overall picture. The price of dibutyl phthalate was advanced for the January 10-February 10 period.

The coaltar price ceiling order was amended in two respects by the Office of Price Administration late in the week. One revision exempts from the established maximum prices sales under "participating contracts," by which the seller's price for tar varies according to the revenue obtained by the buyer from the sale of its derivatives, from the established maximum prices. The other provision sets up conditions under which the OPA may exempt sales in which fuel oil is bartered for coaltar. Details appear in a news story elsewhere in this issue.

Steel production scheduled for the week beginning January 3 was indicated as 95.9 percent of ingot capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. That rate of activity was stated to be equivalent to a production of 1,667,000 net tons of ingots and castings. In the previous week, scheduling had been at 81.3 percent of capacity, equivalent to a production of 1,417,000 tons. During the first week of December, 1943, production amounted to 1,730,700 tons; and in the first week of January, 1943, to 1,659,400 net tons.

Price Changes

Advanced

Dibutyl phthalate, 0.4c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129. 2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Revelation by the Petroleum Administration of War during the week that it expected completion of the remaining 22 high-octane plants in its gasoline program in 1944, was taken as an indication that benzol supplies would remain very tight in the months to come. Synthetic rubber production, another large consuming field, is also expected to further expand its use of the material. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of benzol from that source during the week ending December 25 to have been 3,901,700 gallons; and during the week ending January 1 to have totaled 3,676,000 gallons.

Coaltar.—Material being shipped to refining and processing plants as it becomes available. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from that source during the week ending December 25 to have been 15,229,100 gallons; and during the week ending January 1 to have totaled 14,348,200 gallons.

Creosote Oil—Differing supply conditions reportedly existing for various areas and plants. Some report the material gradually building up stockpiles because of the slow movement to wood preserving plants; other plants report their material moving into consumption channels as produced. The former condition seems the more prevalent. Quotations continue unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of creosote oil from that source during the week ending December 25 to have been 805,500 gallons; during the week ending January 1 to have totaled 758,500 gallons.

Naphthalene.—A reverse in the trend toward easier naphthalene supplies was reported to have taken place during the week, with a definite tightening noticeable. Increased movement into the production of phthalic anhydride was stated to have been a factor in the tightening of supplies. Quotations show no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene from that source during the week ending December 25 to have been 1,699,100 pounds; and during the week ending January 1 to have totaled 1,600,800 pounds.

Phenol.—Supply position continues comparatively easy. Schedule of quotations steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol from that source during the week ending December 25 to have been 226,500 pounds; and during the week ending January 1 to have totaled 213,400 pounds.

Quinoline.—Heavy movement into manufacture of nicotinic acid and amide and other pharmaceuticals keeping supplies tight. Prices steady.

Toluol.—Supplies remain tight. Market tone firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol from that source during the week ending December 25 to have been 780,300 gallons; and during the week ending January 1 to have totaled 735,200 gallons.

Xylol.—Material for civilian use continues difficult to obtain. Suppliers of petroleum xylol as of January 10 are reported to have discontinued furnishing a mixture of xylol and toluol when xylol was ordered, and are again filling such orders with straight xylol. Quotations show no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol from that source during the week ending December 25 to have been 176,200 gallons; and during the week ending January 1 to have totaled 166,000 gallons.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Trade in coaltar bases is active, and buyers are starting the year in evident determination to keep their supply and inventory position as secure as possible. At the same time, the market is tight and extremely firm. Benzol remains in good demand. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, 10-degree, same basis, 30c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Market maintained in steady position by gradually expanding demand.

Cyclohexanol.—Rather active demand sustained by shortage of ester solvents. Quotations unchanged.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Demand continues good. Prices show no change.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Supplies remain tight on sustained demand for production of essential materials. Quotations firm.

Benzoic, Technical.—Demand continues active. Supplies not too tight. Market tone steady.

Broenner's.—Inquiry from regular consumers maintaining steady price structure.

Fumaric.—Expanding manufacture of resins and plastics reflected in gradual growth in call. Quotations unchanged.

Gamma.—Representative demand keeping market in steady position.

Maleic.—Shortage of benzene, raw material for manufacture of maleic acid, continues to restrict production.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Under complete allocation by WPB. Market tone firm.

Para-aminobenzoic.—Normal movement into regular consuming channels keeping quotations steady.

Picramic.—Demand for production of war materials sustaining steady structure of quotations.

Picric.—Essential manufacture demand continues. Prices show no change

Salicylic, Technical.—Call remains heavy. Supply position continues rather comfortable. Market tone steady.

Other Intermediates

Acetanilid, Tech.—Continues to be actively taken for production of sulfa medicinals. Quotations steady.

Alphanaphthol.—Stable market sustained by limited amount of material available.

Alphanaphthylamine.—Supplies tight. Quotations show no change.

Anilin.—Manufacture of essential pharmaceuticals, dyes, and other compounds continues to take heavy volume of material. Prices unchanged.

Anthracene.—Active movement into war production holding supplies tight. Market tone firm.

Anthraquinone.—Demand remains heavy. Quotations show no change.

Benzaldehyde, Technical.—War needs continue to hold supplies very tight. Quotations unchanged.

Betanaphthylamine.—Prices firm. Supplies limited. Demand for use in manufacture of betanaphthol active.

Bisphenol.—Use in the manufacture of phenolic plastics expanding. Increased production recently enabled a reduction of 2c. per pound in price of material. Now quoted at 22c. per pound, in bags, carlots, f.o.b. works. Less than carlot quantities, one cent higher.

Catechol.—Demand remains active, with production rate enabling suppliers to fill orders for normal quantities without delay. Prices stable.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Higher butyl alcohol prices have caused a 0.4c. per pound increase in the price of dibutyl phthalate for the January 10-February 10 period. Under the new schedule the lowest tankcar quotation is 20c. per pound. The dibutyl phthalate price of each producer is determined for the monthly period shown on the basis of

—Continued on page 40

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

$1,200,000,000 in the third quarter of 1943 in spite of inauguration of the withholding tax and the opening of the third war loan drive.

This sum was less than half of the $2,600,000,000 increase registered during the second quarter and roughly one-third of the increase registered during the corresponding three-month period of 1942. However, it raised the total amount of currency in individuals' hands and checking accounts to an all-time high of $27,200,000,000.

This is an increase of $16,500,000,000 since December 31, 1941, of which $7,000,000,000 is cash and $9,500,000,000 in individuals' checking accounts.

Freighting by Air

A substantial shift in cargo transportation from land and water to the air is one of the war developments that will continue after hostilities cease, so transportation experts believe. Air cargo transportation has been more or less an experiment growing out of war necessities that has proved it is here to stay, they say.

Although statistics based on values, especially in wartime, have little relation to volume, it is interesting to note that in 1943, 6 percent of the value of all imports into the United States came by planes. On a volume basis they exceeded all expectations, amounting to 1.67 pounds for each long ton shipped by water.

The cargo planes were used chiefly for such materials as mica, quartz crystals, industrial diamonds, tantalite, beryl, rare drugs, and products similarly needed in a hurry. As a pointer to the future we today are currently producing more cargo aircraft in one month than were used on all the airlines in the United States before the war, and at the end of 1943, America's air transport operations represented four or five times as much as that of all the world put together before the war.

Marx, Segre Company has moved its offices to 515 Madison avenue, this city. The company specializes in the export of paper and chemicals.

Southern Office Head

Sumner H. Williams has been appointed manager of the Southern office of the General Dyestuff Corporation in Charlotte, N. C. He fills a vacancy caused by the death of B. A. Stigen. He has been assistant manager of the Charlotte office.

Du Pont Denies Cartel Charges

—Continued from page 3

The du Pont company has for years had an agreement with Imperial Chemical Industries providing for a mutual opportunity to acquire patent licenses and technical and scientific information relating to the chemical industry. It is asserted unequivocally that this agreement has been of the greatest benefit in giving to the American public products and processes which have materially raised the standard of living. Even more importantly in connection with the present war effort, the knowledge resulting from this agreement and the products made available as a result of it have been of inestimable value.

Agreements of a similar character but limited to specific chemical fields have been made from time to time with continental European companies. And again from the exchange of scientific data many valuable products have resulted for the use of the American public and necessary to our armed forces in this war. Du Pont chemists have materially improved and have further developed the scientific data flowing from these contractual arrangements. The scientific and technical information stemming from these agreements has contributed substantially to American progress and to the success of American arms.

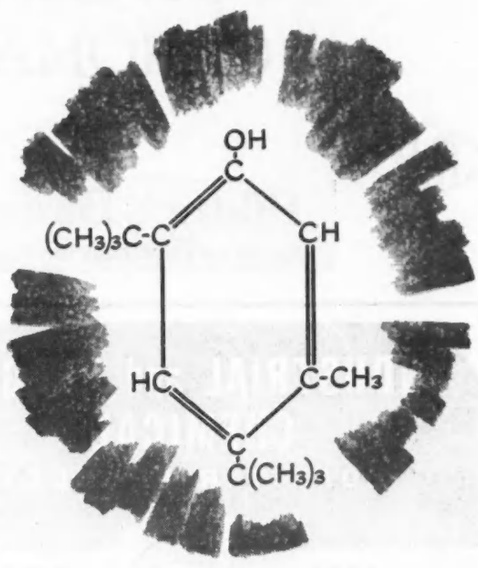
Among the more important products which have resulted from these agreements and to which reference may be made without disclosing military secrets are the following:—Developments incident to synthetic ammonia made from nitrogen extracted from the air, without which we could not have smokeless powder and TNT in anything like the quantities needed; a process for manufacturing metallic sodium which is indispensable in making tetraethyl lead; the development of methyl methacrylate, the glass-like enclosures to be found on every combat airplane; a new degreasing process vital to quantity production of aircraft engines; and a new plastic—polythene—which has gone into the production of new electrical items urgently needed by the Army and Navy; not to mention rayon, dyes, cellophane, "Zelan" water-repellent for military apparel, and many other chemical products, all improved and perfected here but stemming originally from abroad. Nor has mention been made of the fact that the information obtained has lessened certain lines of research, releasing our chemists so they may concentrate on unexplored and promising fields.

Surely it cannot be the policy of the Department of Justice to attempt to prevent the continuance and expansion of such immensely beneficial arrangements, which have been a common practice in American industry. But if such be the policy, the du Pont company asserts that it will defend its previous course of action in this regard, firmly believing such action to be in the public welfare and in the interest of national defense.

The existence of the agreements which are the subject of the present attack has never been concealed. Copies have been in the possession of government agencies for approximately ten years. They have been before several investigatory committees of Congress. They have been the subject of comment in company statements. With the government having had full possession of these agreements over a considerable period of time, the action of the Department of Justice at this particular time in our war effort is difficult to understand.

New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet in the Parker house, Boston, January 13.

KOPPERS D. B. M.



4, 6-Di-tertiary-BUTYL-m-CRESOL

Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
At 100 mm. (approximate)	171°C.
Atmospheric (approximate)	285°C.
Specific Gravity at 50/50°F.	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

Uses: In compounding certain types of synthetic rubber, as a softener and plasticizing agent, and to improve tack. In the manufacture of resins, particularly because of its oil-solubility. It has been suggested for use as an anti-skinning agent for paints and varnishes.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples and prices on this and other coal derivatives, including tar bases, naphthalene, industrial pitches and creosote. —Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Coaltar Chemicals

—Continued from page 39

Other Intermediates

his butyl alcohol cost during the previous month.

Diethylanilin. — Supplies continue limited. Quotations show no change.

Dinitrobenzene. — Market continues firm on sustained movement into essential production.

Diphenyl.—Supply position of material, particularly heat-transfer varieties, has eased somewhat. Schedule of quotations steady.

Metanitroanilin.—Limitation of raw material restricting production. Prices unchanged.

Metaparacresol.—Resin manufacture taking material actively. Quotations continue firm.

Orthonitrotoluene.—Demand for dyestuffs production remains heavy. Market tone steady.

Orthophenetidin.—Supplies limited. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Paracresol.—Movement into plastics production unabated. Market tone firm.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supply position continues little changed. Producers filling orders three weeks or more after receipt not unusual. Start of Spring buying expected to further tighten supplies. Prices firm.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Heavy demand for production of plasticizers and other important war materials is holding supplies tight. Quotations show no change.

Coaltar Colors

Dyestuffs and other coaltar colors movement into consuming channels resumed its preholiday pace during the week. Activity in the textile fields also returned to its previous level, and it was opined that no decrease would be witnessed in the near future. In addition to the large volume of government work still being put through, it was pointed out that the production of Spring goods would also now be stepped up to meet employee or plant capacity.

Koppers Co. Advances Carvlin to Vice-President

George M. Carvlin has been elected a vice-president of the engineering and construction division of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, according

George M. Carvlin

to J. P. Williams, jr., president. Mr. Carvlin had been an assistant to Joseph Becker, vice-president of the Koppers Company and general manager of the division since 1940. He started with the Koppers Company as a research engineer in 1925, later serving in the operating and sales departments.

His first position after being graduated from the University of Illinois in 1922, with a degree in chemical engineering, was with the Corn Products Refining Company, New York. He left that firm after three years to join the Koppers Company.

Great American Color Company is the firm name under which Morton Schwartzman has published an intention to conduct business at 2512 West Ninth street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Glycerin Restrictions Are Revised

—Continued from page 5

purposes; the manufacture of resins for impregnating and sealing fiber containers for oil, gasoline, paint, food, water, or corrosive chemicals; use in the processing of rubber; the manufacture of photosensitive paper; the manufacture of shoe adhesives; the manufacture of soldering flux; the manufacture of textile dyes; the manufacture of textile oils; the manufacture of welding electrodes; the manufacture of any product delivered or contracted for delivery to any of the agencies or persons named in (e) (2) hereof, or the manufacture of any intermediate product to be used in the manufacture of such a product.

Specific authorization shall not be required for the use of glycerin by any person in any calendar quarter in any class of use listed in group B below, in a quantity not in excess of a quota equal to the percentage specified for such class of use in said group B of the quantity of glycerin used in the corresponding calendar quarter of the base period by such person in such class of use.

Class of use.	Permitted percentage
1. The manufacture of adhesives	100
2. The manufacture of beverages, flavors, candy, and gum	100
3. The manufacture of cellophane other than cellophane caps or bands	100
4. The manufacture of cellophane caps and bands	100
5. The manufacture of cork prolucts (other than mechanical gaskets, food closures, and crown liners)	100
6. The manufacture of cosmetics, toilet preparations, dentifrices, and shaving preparations	100
7. The manufacture of crown liners	100
8. The manufacture of glassine and greaseproof paper	100
9. The manufacture of paper (other than photosensitive, glassine or greaseproof paper)	100
10. The manufacture of protective coatings, including, but not limited to, alkyd resins, ester gums, and varnishes	100
11. The manufacture of synthetic detergents and emulsifiers (other than emulsifiers for margarin or shortening)	100
12. Textile printing, dying, and finishing.	100
13. Processing of tobacco	100

In addition to the amounts of glycerin which may be used pursuant to the foregoing provisions of the above, any person, in any calendar quarter, may use, in the aggregate, in classes of use listed under group B hereof, 3,500 pounds or less of glycerin, without specific authorization by the director.

The use of glycerin still is prohibited for the manufacture of antifreeze preparations used as coolants in Diesel and gasoline engines, and for the manufacture of soap, except shaving soaps and creams. The quantity of added glycerin used in the manufacture of emulsified margarine and shortening still is limited to 0.06 and 1 percent respectively, based on the fat content computed on a weight basis.

Producers and refiners of crude glycerin, as well as distributors of more than 1,150 pounds per month, still are required to file monthly reports on form FDO 34-2.

Cowles Names MacMullen

The Cowles Detergent Company, Cleveland, has appointed Dr. Clinton W. MacMullen as technical director, in charge of the company's research and technical service programs. Dr. MacMullen comes to the Cowles organization from the Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

DARLING'S
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OLEIC ACID
RED OIL
FATTY ACIDS
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Natural Products Refining Co.
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Jersey City, N. J.
Natural
Natural BICHROMATES

REPUBLIC XYLOLS
3°—5°—10°—COMMERCIAL
REPUBLIC STEEL
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
ALSO
BENZOLS
1°—2°—90% - Motor
TOLUOLS
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COAL TAR PRODUCTS
1900 GRANT BUILDING
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CHEMICAL SALES CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH (19), PENNSYLVANIA

Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Resumption of Textile Production Activity Encourages Call For Processing Agents—Leather Chemicals Slow

Activity in most textile producing and processing mills was restored to full-scale operation during the week, encouraging the reordering of manufacturing supplies. The call for leather chemicals and tanning agents displayed only a slight improvement over the subnormal movement in effect prior to the holiday season. Neither category of products showed any change in quotations.

The War Production Board has reiterated its recommendation that the stockpile of foreign wools held by the United States be disposed of in an orderly manner at this time. Plans for the withdrawal are reportedly being considered by a special board which has been set up in the Office of War Mobilization. The National Wool Trade Association has also submitted to the Defense Supplies Corporation a list of growers, dealers, and manufacturers who have indicated a willingness to serve as an advisory committee in the disposal action.

Means of obtaining cotton textiles under priorities regulation 11B were also clarified by the WPB December 30 in an amendment which specified that orders of cotton textiles from the war agencies call for the use of their customers' ratings in obtaining the necessary textiles for processing, whereas in most other cases preference ratings under the terms of general conservation order M-317 were to be used. In another action, the WPB reported that the military services had agreed to accept uniform innersoles, ranging from 5½ to 7 irons after being fleshed, on future shoe purchases.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
272.8	272.8	271.1	260.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Output reported to be keeping abreast of rather good demand. Quotations show no change.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Continues under WPB allocation control, with all necessary uses securing sufficient material. Prices firm.

Antimony Salt.—Steady market tone sustained by satisfactory movement into consuming channels.

Chrome Acetate.—Demand characterized as slightly better during week. Quotations unchanged.

Soda Formaldehyde - Sulfoxylate.—Demand larger than amount of material available. Limitation of basic material restricting production somewhat. Quotations firm.

Soda Prussiate.—Somewhat above normal call sustaining steady market tone.

Sulphonated Oils.—Sulphonated castor oil continues in easiest supply among the group. Saponified red oil supplies also were recently released by the Food Distribution Administration and the sulphonated material is expected to gradually become more available. Corn, cottonseed, soybean, and peanut oils remain tight and no loosening is anticipated. Quotations remain unchanged.

Wetting Agents.—Military demand is keeping the supply of wetting agents, particularly those of the sulfated higher alcohol varieties, in a tight position. Prices are stable.

Dyestuffs

Fustic.—Demand is being sustained at a fair level, although call is restricted by the lack of calf, kid, and other fine skins made available for processing. Quotations show no change.

Hypernic.—Market continues stable on regular shipments on previous contracts.

Logwood.—Material available in sufficient quantities to meet current demand. Schedule of quotations unchanged at ceiling levels.

Quercitron.—Demand continues somewhat below normal as a result of scarcity of fine skins. Market tone steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg.—Some easing is reported in the supply of edible and technical egg albumen. Further improvement is anticipated in certain quarters in February, when egg production really gets under way. Quotations continue as before.

Blood, Soluble.—Prompt shipment of normal quantities are reported to be currently possible under an improving supply situation. Market tone steady.

Corn Sugar.—Deliveries are said to be running three to four weeks behind receipts of orders in some cases. Under present heavy demand, no whittling down of backlogged requests is expected in the near future. Corn syrup shipments are also delayed, although not as much as in the case of corn sugar. Schedule of prices shows no change.

Dextrin, Potato.—Orders for small, though normal quantities coming in regularly. Price structure steady.

Egg Yolk.—Quotations remain firm. Output is reported to be increasing, easing supplies slightly. February is expected to bring further improvement in supply condition.

Starch, Corn.—Demand has shown additional expansion and has started piling up undelivered orders. As usual the thin-boiling varieties are most delayed in delivery. No change is reported in the schedule of quotations. The visible supply of corn increased approximately 178,000 bushels in the week ending December 31, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato.—Plentiful supplies of potato starch are now said to be available. However the market is being maintained in a strong position by a developing manpower problem in the starch producing mills. Quotations show no change.

Starch, Tapioca.—Ample quantities declared to be available for uses qualified under WPB limitation order. The OPA late in the week announced an increase of $1.38 per 100 pounds in the maximum price of specified tapioca products, such as adhesives, having 100 percent tapioca content. The rise reflects the higher cost of tapioca flour imported from Latin America compared to that previously obtained from the Netherland Indies.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—Comfortable stocks accumulated in this country. Demand remains slow, reflecting scanty hide supplies. Prices steady.

Quebracho.—Large arrivals into this country in recent weeks have moved into consuming plant inventories without delay. Market tone steady.

Wattle Bark.—Quotations continue unchanged. Dull demand counterbalancing difficulty in obtaining material from abroad.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

ALBUMENS

SPECIFY "GARTENBERG"
. . . always Uniform
. . . always Dependable

★ THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF TECHNICAL EGG PRODUCTS OFFER YOU DOMESTIC ALBUMENS AND EGGS, LIQUID OR DRIED, IN ANY FORM FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL USE

Write for Samples and Quotations

★★ SPEED VICTORY—BUY WAR BONDS ★★

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Largest Manufacturers of Tanners' Egg Products
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Copper, Zinc and Mercury Naphthenates—meeting all Government specifications—available in various concentrated forms for use in solvents or emulsions. Write for samples and use information.

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NUODEX PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED, LEASIDE, ONT.

Mutual BICHROMATES

- BICHROMATE OF POTASH
- BICHROMATE OF SODA
- CHROMIC ACID

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

WHAT SINGLE CONTAINER stands up under

...ALL THE TESTS OF WAR?

1. CONTENTS ARRIVE SAFELY—when they're packed in cans. That's why food for our fighting men goes overseas in cans. Yes, food and sulfa, blood plasma, first-aid kits, gasoline, signal flares—and so on. Hundreds of items that must have sure protection against germs, dirt, gas poisons, moisture, heat and cold.

2. WHEREVER THE BOYS ARE . . . in the sizzling tropics . . . the frozen arctic . . . on the fighting fronts . . . the sturdy can goes too. A large variety of essential supplies moves forward to combat troops under the dependable protection of the familiar "tin can"—which is actually more than 98% steel and less than 2% tin.

3. WHAT A BEATING! Under fire . . . over rocky terrain . . . the problems of supply call for a container that will stand up under terrific punishment. Because vital war needs get the first call on cans today, many civilian items such as talcum, beer, tea, oil, and tobacco are packed temporarily in substitute containers.

4. FOOD TO FIGHT ON! The goodness, the freshness, the nourishment of foods are ideally safeguarded by cans. Approximately six pounds of food are authorized for every U. S. fighting man, every day. His food must be pure—safe. Most of this food is protected in that familiar tin-coated steel container—the can.

...ALL THE TESTS OF PEACE?

5. CONTENTS KEEP SAFELY—ready to use at your convenience. Cans are hermetically sealed—non-porous. They protect against loss of flavor, color, vitamins, and minerals. And they're so easy to heat or ice, so easy to dispose of. Women wise in the ways of housekeeping know that no other container is so convenient as the can.

6. WHEREVER YOU ARE, whatever the season, the can makes available an exciting variety of foods to help keep meals tempting and nutritious, at very little cost. And canned foods are so readily digestible . . . excellent for children because they retain the high vitamin and mineral content of the fresh food itself.

7. THEY JUST DON'T BREAK! Drop a can and there's no harm done! Stack one on top of another in tight closet space. Cans are easy to handle in every way—easy to carry, easy to store, easy to open. That is just part of the reason why some forty-five million cans are normally used every single day in this country.

8. FOOD TO GROW ON! Meats, fish, and milk . . . canned foods are selected for quality. Many fruits and vegetables are specially grown from pedigreed seed . . . preserved at the peak of their flavor goodness. Delicious—nutritious—inexpensive. Buy wisely—don't waste . . . and save your cans for salvage.

CAN MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, INC.

NO OTHER CONTAINER **PROTECTS LIKE THE CAN**

AFTER VICTORY—THEY'LL ALL BE BACK!

THIS IS THE FIRST of a series of advertisements presenting the tin can to the American public as the ideal protective container. It appears currently in national magazines in four colors, reaching practically every person in the United States.

As one of the sponsors, American Can Company brings this campaign to your attention. It will increase consumer understanding of the vital role the can is playing in war and will play in peace. For further details, write—Can Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

CANCO

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

230 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Paint Makers Cramped in Preparations for Meeting Civilian Needs —Export Tax Increased on Argentine Casein

Confronted by the prospect for a gradual curtailment of war orders with the first intimations of an approaching restoration of peaceful conditions in Europe, this year, the American paint, varnish and lacquer industry is devoting considerable time and study to devising ways and means for converting their manufacturing facilities to the production of civilian-use goods in the interval of indeterminate duration before the ending of the war on the Continent so as to make up, insofar as it is feasible, for this inevitable tapering off of distinctly war business and in making preparations for meeting the gigantic protective coating requirements which will constitute the concomitants of the rehabilitation of the world in the ensuing post-war era.

This contemplated gradual changeover from wartime to peacetime business will be generally welcome, for, although the volume of war orders booked within the last year has been so gigantic as to sweep aggregate sales for 1943 to a new highwater mark, never before reached in the history of the industry, the margins of profit secured from this business have been very slim in most instances in nearly all lines of pigments, fillers, colors, binders and other raw materials and also on finished products, when compared with those hitherto prevailing on non-military business, so that the aggregate profits for the past twelve months have apparently fallen somewhat below those of the erstwhile banner sales year, 1941, during nine months of which civilian business constituted the bulk of the sales volume.

But, until the war's end dictates the removal of virtually all restrictions on the employment of raw materials and adequate manpower and the lifting of price ceilings on products whose cost of production has increased hugely, the manufacturers of paints and allied products are bound to labor under heavy handicaps in building up their inventories of goods certain to meet with popular acceptance.

At present, they are devoting themselves wholeheartedly to endeavoring to overcome these handicaps chief among which is the continued drastic limitation on the amount of linseed oil allowed them in their quotas of 60 percent of their 1941-1942 consumption on all uses save those of a distinctly military character.

Some satisfaction is being expressed by paint mixers over the recent ruling by OPA that certain ready mixed interior and exterior paints, showing the changed formulations necessitated by the limitations on the amounts of linseed oil used in their production, may continue to be priced by their manufacturers for an indefinite period at present maximum prices.

Price Changes

Advanced

Dibutyl phthalate, 0.4c. per lb.
Alphapinene, ¾c. per gal.
Rosin, gum, b, f, g, h, i, k, m, w.g., 1c. to 5c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¾c. per gal.

Reduced

Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, d, e, 1c. to 4c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With the prospect for the imposition of any additional restrictions on civilian uses of metallic lead fast vanishing into the realm of improbabilities, the movement of this metal into consuming channels continues to reach sizable proportions. There is still a plentiful supply of corroding grades. Hence corroders and other makers of lead pigments are having no difficulty in filling their requirements.

As previously noted, consumers are now authorized to make their reports to WPB quarterly, instead of monthly, as heretofore. Quotations for pig lead have remained unchanged for the week December 31, 1943-January 7, 1944 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Although there is still a liberal supply of zinc ores and concentrates, the scarcity of zinc slabs continues unrelieved, largely because of a lack of adequate refining facilities and skilled labor to produce the slabs in sizable quantities. And priorities continue to be required for the purchase of the slabs. Zinc pigment makers are therefore handicapped in covering their requirements for the manufacture of French process oxides.

On some scores, however, the War Production Board is showing greater liberality in releasing some forms of zinc, notably in its recent amendment to Conservation Order M-11-b whereby it has relaxed controls on their use by exempting many instances which formerly were handled by appeal, permitting the use of this metal without restriction for shoe and other eyelets, tent rope gromets, closures for glass containers, repair parts to replace parts made of zinc, fractional motors, pulleys for power transmission and flexible couplings, and by allowing its use for weatherstripping up to 60 percent of the amount consumed in 1941.

Prices for zinc slabs have stayed unaltered for the week December 31, 1943-January 7, 1944 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—A gradually expanding movement is noted in this pigment on both military and civilian accounts. Market firm.

Lead Titanate. — A moderate-sized buying interest is still manifested on all scores. Tone steady.

Litharge.—In fair demand, with takings by war procurement agencies running slightly ahead of those from non-military consumers. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—Offerings continue limited, because of recent reductions in supplies of zinc sulphide and, to some extent, in barytes.

Orange Mineral.—Moving slowly but steadily. Market stable.

Red Lead.—In fairly brisk call on both military and non-military accounts. No change pricewise.

Titanium Dioxide. — Being allotted by producers in all forms containing more than 12 percent, including titanated lithopone, to non-military consumers, in accordance with the recent extension of the provisions of WPB's conservation order M-353, after all rated orders for military end-uses have been filled. Supply, however, is still falling far short of total civilian requirements and many consumers are having to content themselves with relatively small percentage of their 1942 consumption.

White Lead.—Buying interest continues fairly active. Tone holding firm.

Zinc Oxides.—The entire market is becoming exceedingly tight. As previously mentioned, lead-free zinc oxide has been placed under allocation

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

STEARATES

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CALCIUM
ALUMINUM
MAGNESIUM

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GLOSS OILS
CHINA WOOD OIL
SOYBEAN OIL
DRIERS
SYNTHETIC RESINS
COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS
ESTER GUM
ESTER GUM EXTENDERS
DRESINATES
WAXES
CAUSTIC SODA
NITRIC ACID
CHEMICALLY HYDRATED LIME
LITHARGE
RED LEAD
SILICA
METRONITE
PLASTICIZERS
ROSIN OIL
PINE TAR OIL

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(Naval Stores Dept. Synthetics Dept. Industrial Chemical Div.)
ADVANCE SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL CORP.
MURRAY OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC.
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Announcement

TO CONFORM WITH THE PRESENT NATURE OF OUR BUSINESS, THE NAME OF WOBURN DEGREASING COMPANY OF N. J. HAS BEEN CHANGED TO

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N. J.)

THIS CHANGE OF NAME FOLLOWS THIRTY YEARS OF OPERATIONS, DURING THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS OF WHICH THE EMPHASIS OF OUR WORK HAS SHIFTED LARGELY TO THE HEAVY PRODUCTION OF SPECIFICATION FATTY ACIDS, SYNTHETIC DRYING OILS AND AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES.

OUR ORIGINAL OPERATIONS WERE BEGUN IN 1907 IN WOBURN, MASS. (WOBURN DEGREASING COMPANY), AND IN 1913 AT HARRISON, N. J., WITH THE DEGREASING OF LEATHER, A STEP NECESSARY TO THE PRODUCTION OF PATENT AND OTHER SPECIALTY LEATHERS. WOBURN HAS HANDLED 95% OF AMERICAN PRODUCTION IN THE DEGREASING OF LEATHER SINCE THAT TIME. THE OPERATIONS WHICH WERE CARRIED ON BY THIS COMPANY FOR LEATHER AND WOOL HAVE NOW BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE WOBURN, MASS. PLANT OF OUR NEW ENGLAND AFFILIATE—WOBURN DEGREASING COMPANY.

HEAVY PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC CHEMICALS IS NOW CENTERED IN FACTORIES AT HARRISON, N. J. AND TORONTO, CANADA. PRODUCTION OF INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES REMAINS AT ELKTON, MD. AND MOORE HAVEN, FLA. THE BULK PLANT FOR TECHNICAL SOLVENTS CONTINUES OPERATIONS AT NORTH WOBURN, MASS.

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N. J.)

A. G. H. Reimold

PRESIDENT

A. G. H. REIMOLD

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control by WPB in an amendment to general preference order M-11-a, effective February 1, which, while listing 26 permitted uses, requires, save on small orders, specific permission of that bureau to make or receive deliveries. Leaded zinc oxides, although not subject to this allocation control and still available from producers, are in limited supply.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—A fairly brisk movement continues to be reported in both Canadian and domestic grades. Market steady.

Barytes.—Although there is enough waterground barytes obtained from Missouri barite now being offered to meet most requirements, dryground barium sulphate is being offered only sparingly, because of a steadily diminishing supply at producers' plants in Tennessee and Georgia, resulting from lack of adequate manpower and rising costs of production which have combined to make the producers loath to part with large quantities at present price levels for the finished products. Prices well maintained.

Chalk.—Continues in fair demand. Market stable.

China Clay.—Moving in routine fashion. Tone firm.

Charcoal.—Pinewood or softwood charcoal producers and their sales agents are temporarily contenting themselves with the price ceilings recently established by OPA on bulk and granular grades, which at least take some cognizance of the recently increased costs of production, but are still seeking to obtain a further lifting of these ceilings to levels more nearly commensurate with those granted about five months ago to hardwood charcoal.

Mica.—A noteworthy expansion of buying operations is reported under way. An especially keen demand is being shown for the pulverized grades but all grades of waterground mica are moving briskly. There is also a fair request for the dryground grades.

Talc.—Still moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices firmly held.

Whiting.—Continues in moderate request. Tone steady.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Keeps moving slowly but steadily. No change in price structure.

Bone Blacks.—Fair degree of buying interest continues to be manifested in these blacks. Market stable.

Carbon Blacks.—A boom in furnace and easy processing blacks continues to feature the market for carbon blacks, with the purchasing operations of manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires mounting daily in these materials. There is also a fair movement of channel blacks but not comparable in any way with that in furnace and easy processing types.

Chrome Colors.—Sales to consumers other than the war services are reduced to a minimum by WPB's limitation of shipments of sodium, potassium and all other bichromates to military procurement agencies, which permits the filling of orders for civilian uses only from such stocks of bichromates as are already on hand. While manufacturers of chrome pigments were thus virtually forced to withhold sales from current production, last month, they were permitted to make exceptions in favor of makers of printing inks whom they continued to allow to procure chrome yellows and oranges.

Driers and Flatteners

WPB has become extremely liberal in its granting of applications for authorization to use naphthenates, to the extent that all paint interests who thus seek permission to buy these drying agents need not go without them, if only they are willing to wait a month for their allocations. Still the movement of tallates is considerably more extensive, as they can be purchased without waiting for permission to buy them and, in most instances, they serve the purposes of consumers equally well. Linoresinates are also in fair request but soyates are becoming rather sluggish in their movement.

Stearates continue to lead the flatteners in point of popularity. Some producers have their capacities booked ahead for two or three months. There is likewise a moderate demand for palmitates.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum.—A constant expansion of the buying movement, commensurate with the steadily amplified production, is noted in this material, now that glycerine is more readily and freely obtainable.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—Higher raw material costs have caused an increase in the quotations for January of butyl acetate and alcohol produced by fermentation in the Atlantic seaboard plant of one manufacturer. Incorporating the 1.7c. per pound increase, the January tank-car quotation of the specific manufacturer will be 25.4c. per pound. The January price in drums, car lots, is 26.4c. per pound; and in less than car lots, 26.9c. per pound.

Butyl Alcohol.—As explained under butyl acetate, the January price of one producer of butyl alcohol in tank-car quantities will be 28.6c. per pound. This represents an increase of 2.3c. per pound above the previous month. The January price in drums, car lots, is 29.6c. per pound; and in less than car lots, 30.1c. per pound.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Increased butyl alcohol costs are reflected in the price of dibutyl phthalate for the January 10-February 10 period. The lowest quoted price for the material, that of one producer, in the new period will be 20c. per pound in tankcar quantities, an advance of 0.4c. per pound above the previous period.

Naval Stores

Business in Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine continued on a comparatively small scale much of the time last week though indications were not lacking late in the period of an increase in buying interest in the case of some grades of rosin. With fresh receipts and offerings still light, however, new business was limited to comparatively small quantities. The undertone was regarded as firm and while rosin showed some irregularity, price changes were not important. Sales of turpentine were recorded during the week at a moderate advance. Operations in the woods were on a declining scale and a further shrinkage in the output seems likely to be witnessed in the not distant future. Bullish views continue to prevail regarding the outlook for production during the coming season.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantities of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC at the close of business December 15, 1943:—

Crop year		Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels	.....	41,292	.....
drums	.....	20,790	.....
1939—barrels	.....	442	.....
drums	.....	17,532	.....
1940—barrels	.....	17,229	.....
drums	.....	.....	.....
1941—barrels	.....	56,452	.....
drums	.....	.....	.....
1942—barrels	.....	150,898	133,043
drums	.....	153	.....
1943—barrels	.....	40,537	84,478
drums	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	346,325	217,521

Turpentine.—The local market had a firmer tone in company with developments in the primary center where the price trend was upward at times. There was a fair inquiry here for small lots.

Savannah, Jan. 7.—Following is a rec-

Most Resin-Oil Emulsion Paints Contain ZINC SULFIDE PIGMENTS

Through the entire development of interior water-thinned paints—from the early casein paints to the modern resin-oil emulsion finishes—zinc sulfide pigments have been the choice for economical hiding and for serviceable films of excellent color.

May we tell you about the use of Albalith and Cryptone in resin-oil emulsion paints?

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

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R.W. Greeff & Co. Inc. New York U.S.A.

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Durez RESIN NEWS

Durez 209 Resin

A resin having an unusually wide range of uses and applicable to several distinct fields is Durez 209. The resin is of the isomerized terpene phenolic type, having extremely pale color and good clarity.

Durez 209 is well suited to varnish making, being soluble in the heaviest bodied drying oils and in all the usual solvents. It can be used in the conventional manner of cooking-in with the oil, or added as a check to the bodied oil. Bodied oils of the slow-drying type such as linseed, made with some Durez 209, are higher in viscosity, dry faster and harder, and show greater resistance than the straight bodied oil.

Varnishes using Durez 209 have good pigment wetting properties and make excellent grinding vehicles. Very high viscosity varnishes with low solids content are possible through the medium of lime. Such varnishes are used as sealers and vehicles for non-penetrating flat paints. They dry rapidly with excellent adhesion and toughness.

Durez 209 is compatible with waxes such as carnauba and candellila and with shellac and manila gum. It can be used to advantage in extending these materials for use in emulsion waxes and spirit varnishes. In many cases its use produces a superior product. The compatibility of the resin with cellulose derivatives allows its use to promote adhesion, hardness, and gloss.

The versatility of Durez 209 Resin makes it suitable for use in oleoresinous varnishes, alkyd blending, gloss oils, lacquers, spirit varnishes, and wax emulsions.

Thermosetting Enamel

Durez 175 Thermosetting Resin serves as an excellent base for highly resistant, low-gloss baking finishes. These enamels can be produced in any desired color except white. A minimum bake of one hour at 250° F. is required to give maximum hardness and resistance. The baking time is shortened appreciably by the use of a higher temperature.

The baked film is extremely hard and is resistant to organic solvents, salt spray, moisture, oils, and dilute acids and alkalies. The enamel will air-dry rapidly to a smooth film insoluble in hydrocarbon solvents but soluble in alcohols, esters, and ketones. A typical pigmentation is outlined in formula E-50914, which is an olive drab color.

Dehydrated Castor Oil

The recent lifting of restrictions on the use of dehydrated castor oil has again placed this oil in the spotlight. Varnish formulators wishing to incorporate the oil in finishes may be interested in the following recommendations:

White Enamel Liquid V-50668 uses a combination of dehydrated castor oil, Durez 220, 550 and ester gum. The pigmented film has a very acceptable dry, good brushing and leveling, and sufficient hardness and toughness for all interior uses. The initial gloss and gloss retention are outstanding.

Rubbing Varnish V-50330, using dehydrated castor oil and Durez 220, meets Federal Specification TT-V-86 for Cabinet Rubbing Varnish. The film dries rapidly to a hard surface which rubs and polishes very well.

Mixing Varnish V-50616 is a heavy bodied, short-oil dehydrated castor oil varnish using Durez 219. The color is very pale considering the high resin content, and the film dries fast and hard and has fair flexibility and good alkali resistance.

For samples or further information on above Durez resins, write to . . .

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
131 Walck Rd., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUREZ

RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

WHEN USING NEW OILS AND RESINS *Safeguard With* WATERGROUND MICA

ALWAYS COMPATIBLE

MICA is never a hindrance in the film due to any incompatibility. It is easy to use . . . safe to use . . . and will greatly improve your paint problems after the war, as well as for the duration.

Now . . . during the war, which brings many changes . . . when you don't have time to test all the materials you would like . . . let Mica help you when altering your formulae.

WET GROUND MICA ASSOCIATION, Inc.

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE — NEW YORK, N. Y.

Modern Chemicals from petroleum . . .

Yesterday—subterranean pools of viscous liquid were transformed into the fuel that made possible a streamlined modern civilization. Today—Oronite research laboratories are producing a series of important modern chemicals from this same "black gold."

Oronite's two most recent contributions to this field are:

"OROPLAST" RUBBER EXTENDERS
A group of unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbons, varying in viscosity and applicable as dispersing agents, plasticizers, softeners and extenders...for both natural and synthetic rubber.

"OROLIN" DRYING OIL EXTENDERS
Neutral, highly unsaturated hydrocarbons, soluble in all proportions in natural drying oils, and in paint and lacquer solvents.

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SEATTLE — LOS ANGELES

ORONITE CHEMICALS

ord of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon Cents.	Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	75	850	19	72	44,481
Tuesday ..	76	1,150	26	...	44,507
Wednesday.	76½	600	18	77	44,448
Thursday..	76½	300	12	84	44,376
Friday	76½	...	18	157	44,237

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Turpentine offerings limited. Five-drum lots, 88c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 93c.; single drums, 91c.; single barrels, 96c.

Rosin.—There was apparently no broadening of business in the local market last week, purchasing here being limited to comparatively small lots to fill current needs. Price movements were narrow.

Savannah, Jan. 7.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.31	$3.31	$3.33	$3.33	$3.35
D	3.50	3.50	3.52	3.54	3.54
E	3.85	3.85	3.87	3.88	3.89
F	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.02	4.02
G	4.04	4.04	4.07	4.08	4.10
H	4.04	4.04	4.07	4.08	4.10
I	4.10	4.10	4.11	4.11	4.12
K	4.25	4.25	4.26	4.26	4.27
M	4.35	4.35	4.36	4.36	4.36
N	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45
WG	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.25	6.27
WW	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
X	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50

	Barrels				
Sales	97	...	151	61	96
Receipts ..	317	...	93	27	80
Shipments..	100	72	450	1,128	400
Stocks	...	...	...	...	44,510

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Offerings of rosin are scarce. Five-drum lots:—B grade, $5.06 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.79; M grade, $6.10; W. W. grade, $8.25.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—Contract movement steady. New business fairly active. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—All grades in fairly active request from local and other consumers.

Tar Oil.—Quotations maintained and market firm. Output moving steadily into consuming channels.

Shellac

The War Production Board has made shellac available in substantial quantities for use in resurfacing bowling alleys. Additional quantities for production of phonograph records will be allocated for the first three months of 1944. The new finishes for bowling alleys will be made from high grades of lemon shellac and have a slightly darker color than the bleached shellac formerly used, said bleached shellac having been denied for this refinishing purpose for more than a year. Record makers, in the first quarter of 1944, will be allocated 50 percent of the amount of shellac they used in the first quarter of 1941. In the fourth quarter of 1943, they got but 20 percent of their consumption in the same period of 1941. Distributors should make application to WPB for these shellacs on form WPB-1361, which was formerly PD-617.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—An active demand continues to be noted for all descriptions of this gum but the supply situation is growing tighter daily. Market holding strong.

Copal.—Recent additions to existing stocks of Congo resins in importers' hands have made their present inventories of both sorted and unsorted gums sufficient to meet current requirements of the varnish makers and producers of resin emulsion paints. Absorption of these stocks continues at a steady pace.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Another arrival of casein from Argentina totaling 1,426,260 pounds or approximately 713 tons, has divided honors for news value in the new year's market with reports from that country of the imposition of an export tax on that material amounting to 1¼ percent ad valorem, effective January 1 on all purchases made after that date for shipment to other countries. An exception is made in the applicability of this new export tax, however, in favor of goods purchased at the source prior to December 31, 1943, which are permitted to be shipped, free of this tax, at any time within the ensuing six months. Previously the export tax imposed by Argentina had been merely negligible, amounting to only three mills (0.3 cent) per pound.

Notwithstanding this prospect, the price of the imported casein has been lowered by some interests a half cent further per pound to 9½c., f.o.b. source, although the price quoted to consumers here is 20c. and higher.

Domestic production continues meager, with prices maintained at the ceiling prices established by OPA last June.

Glues.—Despite recent sizable arrivals of bones of foreign origin and some other raw materials used in gluemaking, the market for both bone and hide glues remains exceedingly tight with no lasting relief from the scarcity of finished products yet in sight. Most producers are badly handicapped by lack of sufficient manpower, shortage of raw materials and inadequate price ceilings for their finished goods but are doing their utmost to keep their backlogs of orders moving with allocations from current output to their old customers.

Coaltar Ceiling Exemptions Provided

—Continued from page 5

enue realized from the derivatives by the buyer. This assures the seller of a fixed percentage of the net revenue from the end products.

The amendment provides that buyers report specified information to OPA within thirty days after the close of each calendar quarter. It was determined that buyers should report this information as they are fewer in number than sellers and have more readily accessible the essential information upon which the maximum price depends—the revenues derived by the buyer from the sale of the end products.

Barter type contracts (which are now eligible for OPA exemption orders), are those in which the seller of coal ar agrees to exchange that product for fuel oil supplied by the buyer. These contracts are limited to cases where the appropriate Federal agency in charge of coaltar supplies certifies that they are necessary to promote the production and distribution of coaltar essential to total supply both as to volume and quality. Authorization will not be given to any exception, OPA said, that will lead to higher maximum prices than the average for sellers of the same class for the same quality product.

The action is included in amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 447.

Paint Prices Unaffected By Formula Changes

OPD Washington Bureau

Certain ready mixed interior and exterior paints, with changed formulas necessitated by limitation of amounts of linseed oil used in their production, may continue to be priced by manufacturers for an indefinite period at present maximum prices, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

The limitation on the use of linseed oil in these paints was undertaken by the War Production Board to conserve the available supply of the oil. Prices established by OPA for these changed formula paints were to have expired December 31, 1943. Through this new action (amendment No. 1 to Order No. 465 under section 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188), present prices will be continued as long as the changes in formulas are necessitated by an order of WPB.

Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, **Wis., has named R. C. McNeely advertising director.**

THE SIGN OF ACHIEVEMENT

...IN WHITE PIGMENTS

THE emblem of TITANOX pigments is more than a trade mark. It represents the first and largest of titanium pigment manufacturers; long years of development, research, and improvement of manufacturing technique; and enormous expenditure of labor and money to assure the Paint Industry essential supplies. Finally it represents the ultimate in opacity, whiteness, brightness.

Is it not natural then, that each TITANOX pigment is a leader in its field?

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (Rutile Types)
TITANOX–RA
TITANOX–RA-WD
TITANOX–RA-10-LO and MO
TITANOX–A NC
TITANOX–RA-NC

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (Anatase Types)
TITANOX–A LO and MO
TITANOX–AA
TITANOX–A 168 LO and MO
TITANOX–A WD

TITANOX–A (CERAMIC)
TITANOX–A 24

TITANIUM BARIUM PIGMENTS
TITANOX–B-30 (All Grades)

TITANIUM CALCIUM PIGMENTS
TITANOX–C
TITANOX–RC, TITANOX–RC-HT, TITANOX–RC-HT X } Rutile Types

LEAD TITANATE
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OPACITY • WHITENESS • BRIGHTNESS

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Sole Sales Agent
111 B'way, New York 6, N. Y. • 104 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill. 350 Townsend St., San Francisco 7, Cal. 2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles 21, Cal.

TITANOX
TRADE MARK

New Glass Container Quotas for 1944 Set

—Continued from page 4

the War Production Board Containers Division has announced.

A new WPB glass container limitation order L-103-b, which now incorporates the metal closure limitation order M-104, was issued effective January 4, and the former M-104 was revoked. The new order covers only new glass containers and caps, and does not affect their reuse. Subject to specific exceptions, it lists the only products that may be packed in glass containers and with metal closures, and the closure materials that may be used in each case.

The new order and the amended metal can order M-81, which was issued on January 3, 1944, form an integrated container program designed to provide containers to the extent permi ted by the listed quotas.

Quotas, under the new order L-103-b, permit the use of metal closures on glass containers for certain cosmetic preparations in the ratio of 50 to 85 percent of the glass containers allowed for 1944. A quota of metal closures for coffee containers has been established at 50 percent of the glass containers allowed for 1944. Although glass containers for packing tobacco and snuff remain at 100 percent of the 1943 use, closures of metal are still prohibited in the new schedule.

FILAC
CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
"Available in Flakes"

RED YELLOW IRON OXIDES BROWN BLACK
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, New York
Established 1889

PLYMOUTH
PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM — ZINC — CALCIUM — MAGNESIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for thirty years by
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
89 Beekman Street, New York City
DISTRIBUTORS: THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND BRANCHES

VOLCLAY BC MICRON BENTONITE
BENTONITE
BC VOLCLAY is colloidal bentonite in its purest form—a soft, impalpable, grit-free powder. Sample on request.
AMERICAN COLLOID COMPANY
363 W. Superior Street • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

89 Years of Service to the Industry
IRON OXIDE PIGMENTS
SYNTHETIC ★ NATURAL
Meeting Specifications of
ARMY ★ NAVY ★ MARITIME COMMISSION
FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS BOARD
and other GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
REICHARD – COULSTON, Inc.
15 EAST 26TH STREET · NEW YORK CITY

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue
KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

SICO
Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products
STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

John Briggs

John Briggs, who retired in 1937 as president of the Briggs-Maroney Company, Everett, Mass., died December 26 in his home in Newton Center, Mass. He was eighty-three years of age.

A native of Boston, Mr. Briggs was actively identified with the paint business in New England from 1879 until he retired in 1937.

Surviving is his daughter.

Robert S. Gill

Robert S. Gill, president of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, this city, died in his home in Westfield, N. J., December 30. He was seventy-three years of age. Mr. Gill, who started with the firm as an office boy, was president of Chesebrough for more than fifty years.

Surviving are his wife and two daughters.

George L. O'Brien

George L. O'Brien, president of the O'Brien Varnish Company, South Bend, Ind., died in that city December 30. He was seventy-one years of age.

Born in South Bend, Mr. O'Brien graduated from Notre Dame University in 1893, and in 1894 joined the O'Brien Varnish Company, which had been founded in 1875 by his father. After serving as secretary and treasurer, Mr. O'Brien was elected president of the company in 1926 upon the death of his brother, William D. O'Brien. During World War 1, Mr. O'Brien was a member of the War Trade Board in Washington. He served as a director of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, which association subsequently became the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Surviving are a son, Eugene L. O'Brien; a sister, Mrs. Jerome Crowley, and a brother, Frederick O'Brien. Mrs. O'Brien died February 23, 1943.

Gilbert Spruance

Gilbert Spruance, founder of the Gilbert Spruance Company, paint manufacturer, Philadelphia, died of a heart attack in his apartment in that city, January 1. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Born in Smyrna, Del., Mr. Spruance moved to Philadelphia in 1890, and in 1907 founded the company bearing his name. He was a former president of the Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter, a brother and a sister.

George Vivian, Sr.

George Vivian, Sr., assistant sales manager for the Church & Dwight Company, this city, manufacturer of bicarbonate of soda, died unexpectedly January 6 from a heart attack in his home in Westfield, N. J. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Vivian had been associated with the company for thirty-seven years. Formerly he was district manager of the Chicago office and came to New York six years ago to officiate as assistant manager here.

Surviving are his wife, a son and two daughters.

George T. L. Gibb, who retired in 1940 after forty-two years as a chemist and metallurgist with Baker & Co., Newark, N. J., died in Milburn, N. J., January 5. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Franklin G. Kline, sales manager for the Los Angeles Soap Company, died recently in Los Angeles, Calif. He was sixty-five years old.

VANADISET
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Plastic Resin
MOLDING COMPOUNDS
VARNISHES
LACQUERS
A Product of
WILSON CARBON COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK CITY

OUR LIGHT STILL SHINES BRIGHTLY

Mapico Pigments
MAINTAIN THEIR
PRE-WAR EXCELLENCE
Mapico pigments continue to be the finest precipitated oxides of iron that science and skill can produce. Improvements have been made in some of their properties as a result of war experience, and the rigid technical control to which the pigments in their manufacture are subjected, has been faithfully maintained.
SINGLE PIGMENT
MAPICO
Browns
As single pigments of uniform color, MAPICO Browns in their field are steadily replacing the old-time combinations of red, yellow and black. Their particular application is in outdoor paints for trim, shutter, trellis and floor coatings where great resistance is desired to color change and to abrasion. They also are used extensively in the manufacture of linoleums, the finishing of artificial leather and many places where tough, durable brown pigments are required.
ARMY E NAVY
MAPICO Colors
PURE OXIDES OF IRON
Produced in the United States since 1911 from native raw materials.
YELLOWS · REDS
BROWNS · BLACKS
COLUMBIAN CARBON CO.
MAGNETIC PIGMENT DIVISION
MANUFACTURER
BINNEY & SMITH CO., Distributor
41 East 42nd St. · New York 17, N. Y.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Importation of Babassu Kernels Returned to Private Trade —Flaxseed Remains Firm—Hog Receipts Big

A firm tone continued to prevail in all branches of the market for vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases during the first week of the new year. As usual at this period business was quiet, but sentiment in some quarters concerning the outlook seemed to be rather more cheerful than recently apparently as a result of developments in the war situation and what is regarded as a tendency at Washington to relax to some extent whenever possible the controls that have restricted the operations of producers, importers, dealers and consumers of raw and finished materials.

There was no increase last week, however, in open-market supplies. On the contrary offerings in many cases were still inadequate for demands, and there seemed to be little likelihood of any decided change in the situation in this respect in the near future. Flaxseed remained firm in domestic markets, all offerings being readily absorbed by crushers at ceiling prices.

Marketing of hogs continued heavy but hog prices did not give way to any important extent although the tone of some markets was easier. Adjustments in hog support prices, which were in effect in numerous markets during December, will be continued. It was announced from Washington that the importation of babassu kernels will be returned to private interests. A consolidation of the Government's foreign purchasing of vegetable oils and various other commodities under one agency—the United States Commercial Company was also announced, effective January 1.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	191.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Babassu.—Importations of babassu kernels from Brazil will be handled in future by private interests, the WFA announced January 4. Oil remains under allocation at the former price of 11.1c. per pound in tankcars. Importations of kernels from Brazil, their only source, totaled 115,000,000 pounds in 1939.

Castor, Dehydrated.—Fairly active on old and new contracts and market tone firm.

Corn.—Quiet and steady here. Offerings light although production at some Western plants reported to have increased after a recent slowing down.

Oiticica. — Waiting market here, pending official action regarding the expected loosening up of controls over supplies and imports in effect for some time past.

Olive.—Still scarce and market quiet with buyers and sellers awaiting developments.

Palm.—Offerings limited on spot and market quiet and steady.

Peanut.—Primary situation still featured by scarcity of offerings of crude oil. Prices remain at ceilings. Quiet here.

Soybean.—New features lacking in the local situation, quiet conditions still prevailing in the absence of any increase in offerings. Conflicting reports heard concerning production in Western centers.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, crude, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Los Angeles, Jan. 5.—Vegetable oil offerings light. Demand showed some slackening during the holiday period. Castor, prime, cold-pressed, was quiet with quotation at 13.6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; 14.6c. per pound in drum car lots. Coconut, crude, sales and deliveries to qualified buyers at 8c. per pound, tankcars. Cottonseed, bleachable, 14.51c. per pound, tankcars. Soybean somewhat active. Quoted 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Flaxseed

A firm tone prevailed in domestic markets for flaxseed last week.

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—Flaxseed offerings very light and demand good. So far the farmers have shown no disposition to increase their pressure at country elevator points. One thing that deterred them was a rumor that parity prices would be raised and the other was that most of them expect to market what is left of their crop at full ceiling price without any trouble. There is virtually no trade in futures. No country hedging pressure is showing.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Monday	$3.05	$3.05
Tuesday	3.05	3.05
Wednesday	3.05	3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05
Friday	3.05	3.05

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	169,500	142,500	49,500	22,500
Since Sept. 1	15,992,600	11,496,000	1,947,500	586,500

Buenos Aires, Jan. 7.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week 161,000 bushels to the United Kingdom. Visible supply 12,992,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Contract deliveries continued to absorb bulg of local output.

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—Government meal purchases cover 20 percent of output. Shipping instructions are much more than prompt and all available meal is taken care of very promptly. Prices are quoted at ceiling.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	11,400,000	14,040,000
Since Sept. 1	204,642,000	190,510,000

Linseed Oil

The market here for linseed oil remained rather quiet last week. There was a fair movement to consumers and dealers on uncompleted contracts, but new business was still apparently limited to unimportant quantities, consumers and dealers being disposed to await further developments. With flaxseed firm in domestic centers, linseed oil quotations were maintained. Recent importations were reported here of 7,032 bags, 3,010 tons and 4,318,905 kilos of flaxseed. New-crop flaxseed is beginning to move in Argentina, where farmers are receiving 20 cents per bushel more from the government than they were paid during the three preceeding years.

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—Linoleum and paint manufacturers want more oil than they are getting. Shipping instructions are good and tankcars are harder to get from day to day. Crushers are running at full capacity and save oil in tanks just long enough to get tankcars.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	6,480,000	6,520,000
Since Sept. 1	130,090,000	113,840,000

Los Angeles, Jan. 5.—Linseed oil trade moderate. Quoted at 14.3c. per pound in tankcars; one to four drums, 15.7c.; five or more drums, 15.3c.; car lots, 14.7c.

Cottonseed Oil

The market for refined cottonseed oil futures remained extremely dull, the attitude of traders still being a waiting one. There was little change in Southern markets for crude oil, quiet conditions still prevailing in all sections. Buyers were not lacking, but there was no increase in offerings.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

E. A. BROMUND COMPANY
—o—
Beeswax
Carnauba Wax
Ceresine Wax
Ozokerite Wax
—o—
258 BROADWAY, New York 7, N.Y.
BArclay 7-8445 Est. 1880

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(Red Oil)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
Animal and Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated Fatty Acids)
WILSON & CO. INC.
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE
BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND
(*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)
PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

THE BRODE CORPORATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Domestic and Export
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED
PEANUTS and SOY BEANS
Members—Memphis Merchants Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Meal)
New York Produce Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Oil)
Codes: Yoppa Robinsons, Bentleys ABC, 5th Edition Peerless

Stearic Acid Oleic Acid Fatty Acids
(RED OIL)
A. GROSS & CO., 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1837
ASHLAND 4-8251
FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.
CABLE: GROSSRAY

ZINC, U. S. P.
MAGNESIUM
STEARATES
ALUMINUM, Mono-, Di-, Tri-, Stearate
CALCIUM
Uniform Quality, for All Uses
THE CAPITAL CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio

W. C. HARDESTY CO.
41 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
RED OIL STEARIC ACID
Saponified — Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS
(HYDREX)
Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids
Palm Oil Fatty Acids
Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine
FACTORIES
DOVER, OHIO · LOS ANGELES, CALIF. · TORONTO, CANADA

only small scattered lots being available. The monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau is expected this week. The New York Produce Exchange has secured official government rulings concerning transactions in vegetable oils for future delivery. Details will be found in another column in this issue.

Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.31
May	....	....	14.00 nom.
July	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash, refined, 14.31c. per pound.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Primary markets remained in a firm position, with inquiries numerous and offerings light.

Memphis, Jan. 6.—Vegetable oils and meals scarce and firm. Buyers complaining about delay in adjusting soybean oil contracts and most of them are refusing to buy.

Atlanta, Jan. 5.—All oilseed products scarce and firm at ceilings. Production plans for farmers call for increases in cotton and peanuts.

Fatty Acids

Inquiries for various fatty acids received more numerously in some quarters. Consumption apparently still liberal in many industries. Quotations maintained and prevailing tone firm.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Fatty acids fairly active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—No broadening of interest in refined oil on the part of consumers. Supplies light and market firm.

Baltimore, Jan. 5.—No prospects of further additions of consequence to supplies of menhaden oil until next Summer. It is estimated that 1943 production will exceed 1942 when 641 tanks, containing 5,128,756 gallons, were marketed.

Sardine.—Inquiry for refined oil is limited to small lots and movement of such quantities generally light. Quotations maintained and market firm.

Los Angeles, Jan. 5.—As of December 25, 378,022 tons of sardines landed this season, compared with 397,663 tons on December 24 last year, according to the California Sardine Products Institute. As of November 30, production of oil was 10,778,440 gallons; same time 1942, 10,135,328 gallons. Market is generally quiet, although some sales reported in the north at ceiling of 66.75c. per gallon in tankcars.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Inquiries numerous for prompt and nearby product. Offerings still light and below expectations.

Lard.—Cash product remained in light supply on spot. Inquiry fairly active. Quotations maintained. Live hog movement large.

Tallow.—Offerings still light on spot and inadequate for demand, which continued active. Quotations held at ceilings and market tone firm.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Inquiries received more numerously for both common and neutral. Supplies still abnormally light and market firm.

Lard.—All grades wanted by local and other consumers. Supplies available for prompt shipment limited. Market firm.

Neatsfoot.—No material increase in supplies on spot and market quiet though inquiries numerous.

—Continued on page 68

Chemical Industry Outlook for 1944

—Continued from page 7

The wood naval stores industry is centered in larger producers in contrast to the numerous small farmer producers who collect gum for the gum naval stores industry. Thus, the former will probably be less affected by labor shortages but can hardly be expected to make up any deficiency in gum naval stores supplies this year.

A recent order by the War Food Administration, requiring increased use of rosin in soap production to conserve fats and oils, will probably cause a two- or threefold greater consumption for this purpose in 1944. Consumption of rosin in soap manufacture has been running around 17 percent of total usage. Expansion of the use of rosin in special resins, ester gums, and other chemicals is looked for. Consumption of chemicals and pharmaceuticals made from turpentine also appears to be growing.

Organic Chemicals

The 1944 outlook for industrial organic chemicals is promising in that the high production level now attained is expected to continue. Since organic chemicals are practically all channeled into war goods and the most essential civilian needs and assuming that the war effort will be sustained throughout the coming year, it may be that no additional supplies can be diverted to the civilian economy since in all probability no new facilities will be added.

An expanded production of individual items or groups of items will be dependent upon factors somewhat problematical at present. For example, output of benzene in 1942 increased 90 percent over the 1941 figure, owing in great measure to stockpiling in connection with the synthetic rubber and high-octane gasoline programs. Whether is high production will continue in 1944 depends upon the extent of military activities and the policy to be followed in connection with synthetic rubber. The same applies to alcohol in its relation to the synthetic rubber program.

Because of war demands, the high level of coal-derived intermediates output will be maintained and possibly increased. On the whole, finished products of the industry may decline, with the exception of medicinals, which, together with certain solvents and specific items such as methanol, formaydehyde, hexamethylenetetramines, butadiene, and others essential to the war effort, will expand.

Paints

As far as can be determined at present, the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry will operate during the first half of 1944 at about the same rate as during the last half of 1943. Activity for the year should approximate that of 1943. Sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer for the first nine months of 1943 totaled $431,000,000, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Civilian demands are expected to remain strong in 1944, with possibly as much as 20 percent remaining unfilled because of necessary limitations on the consumption of drying oils and the tight supply of synthetic resins and of certain pigments, notably titanium dioxide, lead-free zinc oxide, and those derived from chrome.

Coaltar Dyes

Production of coal-tar dyes is expected to be large although somewhat less than the record level of 168,000,000 pounds in 1941. Military requirements will probably continue at their present rate, with particularly emphasis on the anthraquinone vat dyes for cotton. Requirements for dyes for civilian goods show signs of increasing and during 1944 these needs should be met rather better than during the past year. Civilians will benefit from an increased availability of wool and wool dyes. Fast cotton dyes are expected to be available in sufficient quantities to meet all essential civilian requirements and any lessening in military procurements will accrue to the benefit of the former. Raw materials for dyes are at present in tight supply, but, barring unforeseen developments, the situation should not grow worse during the coming year.

Plastics

Plastics production outlook during 1944 is dependent primarily upon military needs, which are subject to sudden changes. However, availability of most synthetic resins and plastics materials has improved appreciably in recent months to a point where some essential civilian uses have been restored, at least in part. This probably will continue in 1944.

Indications are that irreducible minimum civilian requirements for plastics will be provided for. However, in some instances for essential civilian items where cellulose acetate butyrate or methyl methacrylate are particularly suited and preferred these plastics will have to be replaced by cellulose acetate.

The plastics industry now has a sales volume of more than $500,000,000 annually, of which molded parts account for $120,000,000.

Availability of equipment is a key to the resin industry's situation. In fact, aside from manpower equipment is the biggest stumbling block to expansion. Molders are being circularized to determine their equipment requirements in preparation for a program calling for an increase of 25 percent in phenolic plastics production. According to the trade, this expansion in phenolics output will not squeeze other types of plastics.

Some idea of what lies ahead may be gleaned from the fact that sales of chemicals and allied products in 1943 attained undreamed-of volume, estimated by the War Production Board at considerably more than $6,000,000,000 and probably actually around $7,000,000,000. This is more than double the amount produced in 1939 and more than six times the amount manufactured in 1914 at the outbreak of World War I. Production in 1944 is not expected to decrease.

A. R. Maas Chemical Company, Los Angeles, has been awarded the Army-Navy E production award.

TIME and an INQUIRING MIND

In the getting of results, two factors contribute largely—time and an inquiring mind. It takes time to gain the experience and perspective that is needed to direct and utilize the findings of the inquiring mind.

In your own organization's achievements, you readily detect the operation of these factors. They've been at work in the laboratories of Emery Industries for more than 60 years—which is worth mentioning only insofar as it indicates that Emery delivers *results* to its customers in every drum, bag, case and tank car.

Time and the inquiring mind have given Emery an extensive line of well-known chemical products. In the form of laboratory control, they assure that each shipment that pulls into your siding will perform as specified. That seems more important all the time!

CHRONOLOGY

1840

Thomas Emery began processing lard oil for illuminating lamps.

1887

Plant moved to present location at Ivorydale, a suburb of Cincinnati. Principle of laboratory control established.

1890

Twitchell fat splitting process developed by Dr. Ernst Twitchell, head of the Emery laboratories.

1940

Emery, America's largest manufacturer of stearic and oleic acids, buckles down for its second century's work.

LABORATORY CONTROLLED THROUGHOUT PRODUCTION — EMERY INDUSTRIES INC.

E M E R Y I N D U S T R I E S, I N C.

MAKERS OF STEARIC AND PALMITIC ACIDS, OLEIC ACID, FATTY ACID DERIVATIVES, TWITCHELL PRODUCTS, GLYCERINE, PITCH, CANDLES, SANITONE

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Established 1840

New England Office
187 Perry Street, Lowell, Mass.

Canadian Representative
Canada Colors & Chemicals, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Canada

New York Office
1336 Woolworth Bldg., New York, N. Y.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND BONDS EVERY PAYDAY

Fertilizer Materials

Fertilizer Manufacturers Face Problem in Moving Record Production—Nitrogen Supply Greater

Present prospects indicate that for the year ending June 30, 1944, more fertilizer will be produced, distributed and used on domestic farms than in any previous year. The National Fertilizer Association estimates consumption in excess of 11,000,000 tons compared with 10,500,000 tons last year and less than 8,000,000 tons in 1940. The movement of all this material under present labor shortages and transportation difficulties is not going to be an easy task, and every farmer who has a dry place in which fertilizer can be stored is urged to order it now and have it delivered as soon as possible.

Government agencies have given assurance that 625,000 tons of actual nitrogen will be available for fertilizer this year against 460,000 tons in 1943. There will be about as much soda nitrate for direct use as last season. At the current rate, a superphosphate production of 6,500,000 tons is indicated. Potash production continues at a rate suggesting 700,000 tons, compared with 380,000 tons in 1940. Triplesuperphosphate output is placed at 300,000 tons, something more than a third of which will probably be exported under the lend-lease program. The average potash content of all mixed fertilizers sold last year was slightly over 7 percent as compared with 6 percent in 1939 and 1940. With the increased tonnage of mixed fertilizer this year, it is expected that the potash content will average about 5.5 percent. The nitrogen content will be substantially increased, and the phosphoric content will remain about the same.

Price differential for multiple grades of fertilizer that may be produced at the manufacturer's discretion was announced by OPA. Specific prices had been set for other grades approved by WFA, but until Jan. 5 had made no provision for multiple grades. The maximum prices established were not below the average prices of mixed fertilizer, superphosphate and potash sold to consumers during the year 1941.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—According to Western advices, suppliers of Canadian ammonia nitrate have been subjected to a recent government directive which had the effect of cancelling about half the tonnage for the San Francisco area. At the same time, new allocations have been made of ammonia phosphate and ammonia sulphate for shipment from Canada. The Southern movement slowed down to some extent under unfavorable weather and holiday influences. About 230,000 tons have been allocated for the season for direct use.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Reports of slower production resulting from recent labor difficulties were heard and also reports of short supplies in some sections. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the two weeks ended Jan. 1 indicate a production of 77,243,040 pounds from that source.

Castor Pomace.—Recent reported shortage was not relieved. Heavy supplies of castor oil have not been conducive to extended crushing operations and when beans are not crushed, there is no byproduct. The market, while firm, remained inactive.

Hoof Meal.—Lend-lease shipments have kept the market in definitely light supply. Absence of available stocks restricted business.

Sheep Manure.—Demand has exceeded the supply of this material and the market has worked into a decidedly tight position. Distributors of package goods were among the largest recent buyers.

Soda Nitrate.—American material for January shipment was offered at the same price basis as December. The ammonia, nitrate and lime compound (A-N-L) was also quoted unchanged for deliveries during the current month. All shipments subject to WPB allocation.

Tankage.—Sales to the fertilizer trade remained practically nil. Feeders have taken recent importations and a late order permits buyers to hold sixty days' requirements of both tankage and meat scraps. "No arrival, no sale" has been inserted in contracts for imported material and it is understood that stocks at foreign supply sources have been reduced substantially through the recent buying movement.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Deliveries from mines went forward in sufficient quantities to assure the maintenance of heavy superphosphate production. Labor shortage continued to be a disturbing influence. The supply situation was reported favorable but the manpower problem remained serious.

Superphosphate. — Production has been increasing month by month. Some idle plants have been set in motion and construction of new plants has been authorized by the government. At the present rate, production for 1943-1944 season looks like 6,500,000 tons, basis 18 percent. Estimates place triplesuperphosphate for the same period at 300,000 tons, of which more than one-third is expected to be exported under lend-lease. The outlook is for 6,000,000 tons of superphosphate to be distributed by the industry in mixed fertilizer and as superphosphate.

Potashes

Producers have been able to maintain output at a satisfactory level regardless of difficulties experienced in manpower shortage. Demand was reported active with mixers calling for shipments regularly and eager for more if the material was possible to secure. No foreign potash has reached the market for some time. Domestic plants are running at a capacity of about 700,000 tons a year.

Cottonseed Hull Ash.—While this material is not used for produce crops there has been some demand from tobacco growers. There was not much stock available, although occasional sales were reported at former price levels.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Supply situation reported favorable with stocks ample to meet requirements. Manpower shortage, while serious, has not influenced shipments to any unusual degree. Pyrites market remained relatively quiet with sales of imported subject to the availability of stocks.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Jan. 7.—Unfavorable weather is preventing farmers from ordering fertilizers for immediate handling. Farm roads are likely to be in such shape for January and February as to hamper fertilizer hauling. Fertilizer manufacturers are, therefore, much concerned about getting bagged goods shipped to make room for the increased production called for.

Producers of wrapper tobacco in Florida and Georgia are making urgent appeals for cottonseed meal and other organic forms of nitrogen, claiming that a failure to get organic nitrogen will put them out of business. Recent permission for fertilizer manfacturers to buy up to 40 percent of their allotment of cottonseed meal, it is reported, does not help the situation. It is claimed that meals are covered by feed orders.

Baltimore, Jan. 7.—Scarcity of some crude fertilizer materials continued to characterize the industry, even though it might be assumed that demand for these stocks would be held down by seasonal conditions.

Superphosphate.—Demand is reported to be brisk and producers are unable to take on new customers, with labor conditions one of the difficulties that serve to hold down output. The ceiling stands at 64 cents per unit of a-p-a for Baltimore, Richmond, Lynchburg, and Alexandria, Va., and 63 cents per unit for Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., and 62 cents for towns in Northern North Carolina for material under 22 percent, in bulk.

Fish Scrap. — Operations in the menhaden fishing industry have culminated, although several companies are sending out scout boats to see if fish are appearing at any point in sufficient volume to make operations at all feasible. With Beaufort, Morehead City, Wilmington still on the alert, the chances that additions of consequence will be made to production of scrap are not encouraging.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Trade in fertilizer materials has opened the year in a somewhat more active fashion, with buyers displaying considerable interest, and with offerings still rather limited. Accordingly the general market tone is firm. Blood has been coming into the market in limited proportions, with values still well maintained. Tankage business holds up fairly well. Bone materials are quiet and moving in routine fashion.

Los Angeles, Jan. 7.—The first shipments of nitrate of soda to California farmers in many long months were on their way this week, following sanction by the WPB of the release of what will amount to about 10,000 tons of this imported material for Winter vegetable crop application. Together with other releases of chemical nitrogenous materials recently, California is apparently not suffering in any way for lack of nitrogen. More superphosphate is a need, however.

Tapioca Flour Price Ceiling Raised by OPA

Reflecting higher prices for tapioca flour, now being imported from Central and South America, as compared with previous prices based on supplies obtained from the Netherlands Indies, an increase of $1.38 per 100 pounds in the maximum price for specified tapioca products having 100 percent topioca content, the Office of Price Administration has announced in amendment No. 75 to revised supplementary regulation No. 14 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, effective January 11.

The price increase applies only to tapioca flour that is processed into dextrines, sizings and adhesives, which are widely used in production directly in connection with the war effort. Such uses are the manufacture of ordnance shell tubes, the packaging of drugs, pharmaceuticals, and the packaging of ordnance and airplane parts, cartridges, bandages and field rations. The action does not apply to tapioca products consisting entirely of unprocessed topioca flour nor to edible products, OPA said, and thus does not affect cost-of-living items.

Despite increased demands, imports formerly obtained chiefly from the Netherlands Indies have fallen from some 326,000,000 pounds in 1941 to around 80,000,000 pounds in 1942, and to only about 17,000,000 pounds thus far in 1943.

Since there are no satisfactory domestic substitutes for the product, the War Production Board has arranged shipping space for some 125,000,000 pounds of tapioca flour to be imported in 1944 from the Dominican Republic and Brazil, the only present available sources of supply.

For products having less than 100 percent tapioca content, the permitted increase in price is computed by multiplying $1.38 by the percentage of weight of tapioca flour or dextrine contained.

Swift Names Prindeville To Rowell Post

C. T. Prindeville has been named director of the fertilizer business of Swift & Co., Chicago. He fills a vacancy caused by the retirement of L. W. Rowell. Mr. Prindeville has been affiliated with the Swift organization since 1921 and was named vice-president in 1941. Early in 1942 he was called to Washington by the War Department and subsequently was transferred to the War Production Board, in charge of fats and oils. Following the formation of the War Food Administration, Mr. Prindeville was named to head up the fats and oils branch.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
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THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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SPENT FULLERS EARTH
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Measured purity helps her *enjoy* a longer life

The elderly American woman of today is living longer than her grandmother did. More, she's *actively* enjoying her old age.

Average length of life for both women and men in America actually has increased *by almost one-third* since the beginning of the century. Average life expectancy at birth is now 64 years 4 months—a gain of more than 15 years since 1901.

This increasing longevity is due to advances made by medical science, to improved health conditions, and to the research work of leading pharmaceutical houses.

From pharmaceutical houses have come countless modern-day drugs which help protect humans from babyhood, through childhood and all the way through life. Many of these products *began with a fine chemical, or several fine chemicals, of exacting purity.* And the purity of the fine chemical assured the quality and efficacy of the product.

At Baker, it is always *measured purity* in fine chemicals—measured to exacting standards.

Leading pharmaceutical houses rely upon Baker. They know that Baker's purity by the ton in fine chemicals is the result of unique control methods and ceaseless testing. They know that, at Baker, "there is no compromise with quality."

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

More Makers Up Butyl Solvents Made from Grain—Nicotinic Acid, Riboflavin Off—Menthol Up

The new year opened with price developments in the vitamin group and a change in the control of stocks setup as established by the War Food Administration. Lower quotations were established on nicotinic acid, known also as niacin, and on riboflavin. When first established, the lowering of quotations on riboflavin was not general, although two large producers named the lower schedule. Later the reduction became general. Totaquine was up and sold on a new ceiling and distribution system. Mercury was weak and lower.

WFA changed the setup of glycerin substantially by issuing a limitation order to replace the allocation order previously in effect. The new regulations are contained in Food Distribution Order No. 34 and divide all known uses for glycerin into two groups. Group A includes strictly essential uses for which the quantity of glycerin is not limited. Group B includes important but less essential uses for which the available supply is limited. Any user may obtain fifty pounds a quarter without restriction. Group A gets 100 percent of its needs. Group B gets 100 percent of 1940 needs plus 3,500 pounds per quarter if needed. Details appear elsewhere in this issue.

Menthol continued to arrive from foreign parts and the number of importing houses seemed to be increasing. Last week they ranged from botanical drug houses to tobacco processors. Reports concerning the amount to be exportable from the source differed so widely as to make reasonable determination of the quantity impossible. One quarter said that "stories are so fantastic and unbelievable that a good many of the more experienced people in the trade are wondering audibly whether perhaps the bulk, or at least a large part, of the promised Brazilian crop is not imported from Japan, and if so, how?"

Price Changes

Advanced

Butyl acetate, production other than Ill., Ind., grain, 1 7/10c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, prod., other than Ill., Ind., grain, 2 3/10c. per lb.
Menthol, $2 per lb.
Totaquine, 32c. per oz.

Reduced

Acid, nicotinic, $1 per kilo.
Quicksilver, ...
Riboflavin, $38.24 per kilo.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
246.5	240.8	240.9	240.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Citric.—The new year began with the supply situation tight as a cork is tight in a champagne bottle. Nor is it likely to loosen at an early date.

Acid, Nicotinic.—Prices were reduced January 3 to the basis of $8 to $8.30 per kilo according to quantity, setting a new low level price record for the article. No change was made in the schedule of nicotinicamide acid, otherwise called nicotinamide.

Acid, Tartaric. — Imports from sources other than North Africa were reported, the quantity being 236 barrels for a total weight of 18,884 pounds. Arrivals of crude material were also reported. But the free flow of goods from foreign parts has yet to reach a volume, or show a cost, productive of a lower level for spot quotations on acid.

Alcohol.—The huge consumption of alcohol incidental to the successful fulfillment of the synthetic rubber program continued the heart of probable consumption during 1944. Other uses for alcohol are not likely to lessen short of a victorious conclusion of the war. British reports show a close watch on United States synthetic rubber production and future plans is being kept. A British company is reported negotiating with the British Minister of Production for synthetic rubber production in Britain. The Minister of Production has said negotiations are still proceeding and he has assured Parliament that "he was giving no encouragement to the monopolistic tendencies in the United States of America, to the exclusion of this country." The War Production Board has included alcohol in a list of twenty-two items which could not be packaged in metal containers last year but which are eligible for metal container packaging in 1944.

Ammonia Chloride. — Adverse weather conditions have increased ultimate consumer use of this cold weather item and trade was brisk.

Argols.—Imports of 396 bags, weighing 56,300 pounds, of argols and 2,889 bags of wine lees, weighing 338,200 pounds, have been reported. They did not originate in North Africa from whence great things had been expected.

Butyl Acetate.—Prices for production at points other than Illinois and Indiana were:—from grain, higher at 25.40c. per pound in tanks; drums, car lots, 26.40c.; less car lots, 26.90c.; from molasses, unchanged at 18c. in tanks; 19c. in drums, car lots, and 19.50c. in less car lots.

Butyl Alcohol.—Prices for production at points other than Illinois and Indiana were:—from grain, tanks, 28.60c.; drums, carlots, 29.60c.; less car lots, 30.10c., being higher; from molasses, unchanged at 18½c. in tanks, drums, car lots, 19½c.; less car lots, 20c.

Castor Oil.—Plentiful supplies exist and are in sight. Final figures covering 1943 arrivals of castor beans brought the grand total since January 1 of that year to 269,234,530 pounds. A guess that 1943 imports would be about 300,000,000 pounds, made early in the year, was not so terribly far out of line.

Codeine.—Reports of short stocks in some directions continued to be noted, but so far as can be learned, the major part of essential requirements is being supplied without resort to official governmental allocation order.

Creosote. — Demand was active along lines clearly defined by past experience of the trade during the Winter months. The supply, however, is less than normal protection of requirements would dictate.

Fishliver Oils.—The undertone was substantially firm. Production could well be much larger without bringing the danger of an oversupply for the manufacture of concentrates and vitamins.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—While Mexican livers are in better supply local sources are not turning up with enough to satisfy the demand and there is keen competition between the processors for everything available. In fact, on some liver purchases, it is difficult to reconcile costs against what the resultant oil will bring at ceiling prices, so spirited had been the bidding. Almost all available oil is moving at ceilings.

Glycerin.—A limitation order has been issued by the War Food Administration to supplant the allocation order than had been in effect prior to January 1, 1944. Users are divided into two groups. Group A users get 100 percent of their requirements. Group B users get 100 percent of their 1940 takings, plus 3,500 pounds per quarter if necessary. Complete details appear elsewhere in this issue.

Menthol.—Brazilian menthol reported spot at $16.50 per pound. Seems too comparatively cheap when the price of $29 per kilo, Brazil, is considered in connection with transport, insurance, duty and other charges. Further arrival of 58 cases reported. April-May and June-July shipment goods have been offered at $29.50 per

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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kilo, Brazilian port. Estimates of the 1944 Brazilian peppermint oil crop range from 150 to 200 metric tons, made by the Export and Import Department of the Bank of Brazil, to 340 metric tons, made by the Sao Paulo Secretary of Agriculture, and runs as high as 600 metric tons, an estimate attributed in Washington to "trade sources." Comment on the 600 metric ton estimate is that such a quantity of oil could yield between 800,000 and 900,000 pounds of menthol, and the comment includes skepticism regarding the accuracy of the "trade sources" estimate. Department of Agriculture figures record 1939 menthol imports from Japan and China at 354,668 pounds.

Methyl Bromide.—Production devoted virtually exclusively to meeting the armed forces requirements for this delouser.

Quicksilver.—Local market quiet. Unsold stocks not excessive, but situation reflects in part the recent weakness noted in Pacific Coast prices. Price there around $180 per, being sharply lower here.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—As yet there has been no substantial indication that buying interest is being renewed with the turn of the new year. Quicksilver is weak; there is no question about it. Buyers may come in very cautiously. Of late they have been few and far between and prominent sellers have been indicating $180 here on "ahead" sales and but little more than that for spots.

Salicin.—Inquiries for spot deliveries noted but go unsatisfied. No production known to exist in this country.

Seidlitz Mixture.—No surplus of supplies reported and very firm, well stabilized market prevailed as to prices.

Totaquine.—OPA has raised price ceiling to 52c. per ounce to permit maximum production. Ceiling had been 40c. Those who make the product act as distributors for the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Drug Plant Cultivation In California Discussed

—Continued from page 7

discussing and arguing of the various topics.

The presiding officer was Dr. Frederick W. Roman, of the Board of Regents of the University of California. He contributed much to the economic and political aspects of the discussions. State officials from various departments supported the movement heartily. Plans were laid to make the conference a permanent organization which would meet annually.

Cascara sagrada got particular consideration. All members of the California State Forestry Board were present, also representatives of the industry from Washington and Oregon. A three-part program was approved, comprising coppicing, wild seedlings, and cultivated seedlings. With a view of improving the quality of bark it was agreed that collections from younger trees (six to twelve years) be adopted. Mechanical stripping of the bark is to be tried.

The discussion of pyrethrum did not come up to expectations. One reason seemed to be the progress in the development of new chemical insecticides. The absence, because of transportation difficulty, of Dr. G. B. Gnadinger, Minneapolis, also took something from the interest of the subject. About 100 acres are being planted in California this Winter and some 25 acres hold over from last year.

There was a special symposium on condiment crops. In the order of their total acreage in the State, which closely parallels weight of production, the chief California crops are mustardseed, poppyseed, paprika, sage, caraway, sweet basil, marjoram, thyme, summer savory, and rosemary. Cultivation in smaller lots or experimentally comprises anise, fennel, dill, coriander, celeryseed, cumin, and mint. Condiment crops are currently on several thousand acres, and it was expected that plantings will be increased as long as high prices prevail.

Senna and licorice are being extensively experimented with in the State. Spanish licorice is well established and yields roots of exceptionally high quality. In certain districts in the southern part of the State it is believed possible to grow licorice as an annual crop.

At the opening session, the purpose and program of the conference were explained by Dr. E. N. Gathercoal, emeritus professor of pharmacognosy at the University of Illinois, who was one of the vice-chairmen of the conference. The program comprised the following subjects:—

Development of Medicinal and Related Plants in California, by Monroe C. Kidder, director, division of drug and oil plants, State Department of Education, California Polytechnic School.

Investigation of the Chemical Structure of Essential Oils, by Dr. A. G. Haagan-Smit, California Institute of Technology.

Essential Oils from Cultivated and Native California Plants and Trees, by Frank W. Williams, general manager, Fontana Farms.

Japanese Mint (*Mentha Arvensis*) in California, by C. F. Ten Eyck, Ten Eyck Laboratories.

Peppermint (*Mentha Piperita*) in California, by J. O. Hayes, peppermint grower.

Oakmoss (*Evernia Prunasti* and *Evernia Vulpino*) Used in Perfumery, and Oil of Citronella from *Eucalyptus Citriodora*, by Dr. Eric C. Kunz, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.

Some Commodity By-Products of Aid to California Agriculture, by Dr. J. R. Matchett, United States Department of Agriculture Western Regional Laboratory.

Pectin from Oranges and Lemons as Used in Modern Medicine, by Dr. Glenn H. Joseph, research chemist, California Fruit Growers Exchange.

Aloe Vera Leaves for the Treatment of Burns, by Dr. W. R. Maloney.

The Borderline Between Food and Medicine in Some California Plants, by A. J. Lorenz, director of nutritional research, California Fruit Growers Exchange.

New Crops for California: Castor Beans, Fenugreek, Guar, Thornless Safflower, by Dr. A. B. Madsen, University of California.

Senna and *Cnicus Benedictus*, by Dr. E. N. Gathercoal, University of Illinois.

Digitalis Lanata, by Dr. E. Geiger, formerly of the University of Prague.

Experimental Work and Problems in Condiment Crops, by J. E. Knott, University of California.

Development of Condiment Crops in California, by Dr. H. M. Butterfield, University of California.

Herbs and Spices in the Meatpacking Industry, by H. W. Matthews, Swift & Co.

Preparation of Condiments and Spices for Retailing, Fred Johnson, Spice Islands Company.

Standards for Condiments, by E. L. Ahlgren, Ben Hur Products.

Production of Capsicums and Paprikas in California, by Clarence Brown, grower.

Edible Blue Poppyseed as a Commercial Crop in California, by Dr. Herbert L. Mason, University of California.

Pyrethrum Flowers, by Dr. G. B. Gnadinger, McLaughlin Gormley King & Co.

Drug Plants Under Cultivation in Illinois, by Dr. W. W. Wirth and Dr. Ralph F. Voight, University of Illinois.

Red Squill in Rodent Control, by Dr. Elmer Belt, president, California State Board of Health.

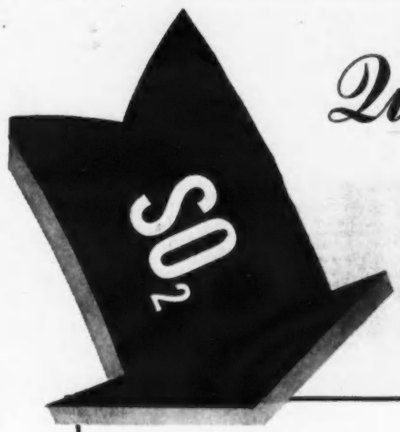
Licorice Production, by W. W. Walker, MacAndrews & Forbes Company.

Cascara Sagrada Replanting on Logged-off Lands in California, Oregon, and Washington, by Henry Callison, J. P. Callison & Sons.

N.Y. BIMS Dinner Jan. 20

BIMS of New York will hold its annual mid-Winter dinner January 20 at the Hotel Lafayette, according to Martin F. Schultes of the Hewitt Soap Co., chairman of the BIMS. Owing to the hotel manpower shortage, the attendance at the dinner will have to be limited this year and dinner will be served at 6:00 p.m. Plans also call for the distribution of several fifty-dollar war bonds as door prizes.

Arkansas quicksilver mines have been studied and mapped by the Geological Survey. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington.



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POTASSIUM SULFITE	K_2SO_3	98% as K_2SO_3	40%	Coarse Crystalline Powder	Freely Soluble
POTASSIUM META-BISULFITE	$K_2S_2O_5$	97% as $K_2S_2O_5$	56%	Granular or Powdered	Moderately Soluble
SODIUM SULFITE	Na_2SO_3	99% as Na_2SO_3	50%	Small Granular and Fine Powder	Freely Soluble
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ARROWROOT—1,700 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Inc

BEEF EXTRACT—100 cs, Tupman, Thurlow Co
200 cs, Armour & Co
100 cs, National City Bank

BLOOD, DR—2,065 cks, Charles Hollinshed Co
3,343 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
4,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
3,377 bgs, Weaver & Hugi

BONE ASH, PWD—4,944 bgs, 501,729 lbs, Philipp Bros

BONES—5,000 bgs, Baugh & Son

BRISTLES—7 cs, United Bristle Co
1 cs, Robert Schwarz Bristle Corp

CARDAMOM—1 half cs, Dodwell & Co
5 cs, A G Dunn
5 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co

CASEIN—2,935 bgs, 381,550 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc
1,668 bgs, 216,840 lbs, F H Paul & Stern Bros
334 bgs, 43,420 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
347 bgs, 110,110 lbs, Swift & Co

CASEIN—834 bgs, 108,420 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow Co
417 bgs, 54,210 lbs, Edmend J Lang
416 bgs, 54,080 lbs, Transatlantic By-Products Corp
2,117 bgs, 275,210 lbs, Casein Co of America
837 bgs, 108,810 lbs, Eugenio Lang, Inc

CASHEW KERNELS—47 cs, 2,250 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
28 cs, 1,400 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
79 cs, 3,950 lbs, Braun Importing Co
52 cs, 2,600 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
335 cs, 16,750 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
96 cs, 4,800 lbs, Irving Trust Co
175 cs, 8,750 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
36 cs, 1,800 lbs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, Virginia Spanish Peanut Co
10 cs, 500 lbs, A Camp Co
78 cs, 3,900 lbs, Spencer Importing Co
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
102 cs, 5,100 lbs, L Demartini
10 cs, 500 lbs, H Bizzini
10 cs, 500 lbs, Josephine Hovgaz
250 cs, 12,500 lbs

CASTOR BEANS—43,900 bgs, 6,585,000 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
22,030 lbs, 3,304,500 lbs, First National Bank
6,752 bgs, 1,013,500 lbs, Geismar & Co
1,694 bgs, 254,100 lbs, Irving Trust Co
5,146 bgs, 771,900 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
2,512 bgs, 376,800 lbs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co
4,200 bgs, 630,000 lbs, Second National Bank

CASTOR BEANS—600 bgs, 90,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co
1,788 bgs, 268,000 lbs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co

CELERY SEED—7 bgs, 910 lbs, Raphael H Emaleh Corp
30 bgs, 3,900 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt
70 bgs, 9,100 lbs, R F Downing & Co
50 bgs, 6,500 lbs, B H Old & Co
50 bgs, 6,500 lbs, G F Wilson & Co
58 bgs, 7,540 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
22 bgs, 2,860 lbs, A G Dunn
10 bgs, 1,300 lbs, J S Toledano & J M Pinto
30 bgs, 3,900 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
8 bgs, 1,040 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
2 bgs, 260 lbs, Joensson & Cross
11 bgs, 1,430 lbs, W E Martin
8 bgs, 1,040 lbs, Irving Trust Co
10 bgs, 1,300 lbs, Herman Weber

CINNAMON QUILLS—10 bls, 1,000 lbs, Archibald & Kendall
8 bls, 800 lbs, R Fabien & Co

COCOA BEANS—2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, National City Bank
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
8,000 bgs, 1,600,000 lbs, Bank of London South America
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Bank of New York Trust Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Goldman, Sachs & Co
600 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank

DILLSEED—44 bgs, 4,928 lbs, Joensson & Cross

FLAXSEED—7,062 bgs
3,010 tons
4,318,905 kilos

FLEASEED HUSK—55 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
41 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
2 bgs, E Meer & Co

GLYCERIN—8 dms

GUM, CHICLE—700 bls, Chicle Development Co

COPAL—2,800 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co
2,100 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
200 bgs, J Meyer & Son
2,000 bgs, O G Innes Corp

GHATTI—10 bgs, 1,700 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co

KARAYA—111 bgs, 18,870 lbs, Thurston & Braidich
5 bgs, 850 lbs, M Van Pels
33 bgs, 5,610 lbs, Frank Vliet Co
5 bgs, 850 lbs, Philipp Bros
15 bgs, 2,350 lbs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co
32 bgs, 5,440 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
67 bgs, 11,390 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co

OLIBANUM—3 bgs, 850 lbs, S B Penick & Co

HAIR, HORSE—30 bls, Anewalt Schmitt, Inc

HORSE TAIL—40 cs, Samuel Zeitlin Sons
191 cs, F H Cone & Co
100 cs, W Wagman & Co

MANE—10 bls, F P Woll & Co

IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co

MAGNESIA CARBONATE—80 cs, Schofield Donald Co

MEDICINAL PREPS—84 cs, D C Andrews & Co

MENTHOL—21 cs, S B Penick & Co
10 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
20 cs, McKesson & Robbins
7 cs, Brown & Williams Tobacco Corp
2 cs, Vick Chemical Co
7 cs, Fadex Chemical Corp
2 cs, R J Prentiss & Co
5 cs, Republic Chemical Co

OIL, CASHEW SHELL—15 dms, National City Bank
17 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co
49 dms, Merchants National Bank
2 dms, First National Bank
10 dms

CHAULMOOGRA—3 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard

CINNAMON LEAF—1 dm, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co

CITRONELLA—1 dm, R J Prentiss & Co
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co

CODLIVER—778 dms, C L Huisking & Co
271 dms, Pedro Devold Oil Co
84 dms, McKesson & Robbins

LEMONGRASS—1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
1 dm, Burton T Bush
1 dm, W J Bush & Co
1 dm, Van Ameringen Haebler, Inc
1 dm, Polaks Frutal Works
1 dm, Givaudan Delawanna
1 dm, Geo Lueders & Co
1 dm, Orbis Product Corp
1 dm, Ungerer & Co
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co
1 dm, P R Dreyer

PEPPERMINT—4 cs, J Berlage & Co

PETITGRAIN—47 dms, Givaudan Delawanna
6 dms, P R Dreyer

SASSAFRAS—23 dms, P R Dreyer
12 dms, 6,466 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
14 dms, S B Penick & Co
11 dms, Wm J Bush & Co
5 dms, McKesson & Robbins

PAPAIN—1 cs, American Ferment Co
1 half cs, Dodwell & Co
1 half cs, S B Penick & Co

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,037 bgs, 364,400 lbs, International Product Corp
21,009 bgs, 2,731,170 lbs, The Tannin Corp

SENNA LEAVES—5 bls, 2,075 lbs, S B Penick & Co
5 bls, 2,075 lbs, Allaire, Woodward & Co

TANKAGE—17,282 bgs, 1,728,200 lbs, Armour & Co
2,343 bgs, 234,300 lbs, Swift & Co
8,108 bgs, 810,800 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
12,178 bgs, 1,217,800 lbs, Tupmann, Thurlow Co
2,734 bgs, 273,400 lbs, Wilson & Co
588 cakes, Kentucky Chemical Industries
82 bgs, 8,200 lbs, Kentucky Chemical Industries
1,181 bgs, 118,100 lbs, J C Jett Co
1,709 bgs, 170,900 lbs, Weaver & Hugi
5,001 bgs, 500,100 lbs, Wilbur, Ellis & Co

BONES—1,584,732 lbs, Armour & Co

MEAT MEAL—768 bgs, J C Jett Co

TAPIOCA FLOUR—916 bgs

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—112 cks, A V Berner & Co

WAX, CARNAUBA—34 bgs, Chase National Bank
25 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank Trust Co

WINE LEES—2,889 bgs, 338,200 lbs, Charles Pfizer & Co

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PROPERTIES

Specific gravity at 25/25° C.	1.424
Pounds per gallon at 25° C.	11.85
Boiling Point	38.4° C.
Freezing Point	—119° C.
Flash Point	None

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PHARMACEUTICAL *Chemicals*

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Chemicals Export Ban To Latin America Eased

—Continued from page 3

tries operating under the decentralization plan in the future.

The only chemical products which now continue to require that an import recommendations accompany the application for export license are the following:—

Ammonium sulphate; anilin oil and salts; arsenicals:—lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, paris green, and white arsenic; calcium carbide; citric acid; copper sulphate; cresols, xylenols and cresylic acid; formaldehyde; hexamethylene tetramine and compounds; phenol (carbolic acid); plastics:—alkyd synthetic resins and acrylic; potash salts; potassium chlorate; potassium chromate and bichromate; potassium permanganate; radium; sodium chlorate, sodium chromate and bichromate and sodium phosphate.

Under the general classification of food products, the following also continue to require import recommendations:—

Animal oils and fats, edible; animal oils and greases, inedible; fodders and feeds; vegetable oils and fats, edible; cocoa and coffee and tea; spices; sugar and related products; beverages; oilseeds; vegetable oils, seeds, except oilseeds; soap and toilet preparations, and crude fish oil.

Oil Trades Ass'n to Meet

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its quarterly meeting in the roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, this city, January 18. Dinner will be served at 7:45 p.m. The affair will be informal.

Copper Powders Control Under CMP Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

As a result of the easing of the supply situation in copper powders, announcement was made January 7 by the War Production Board that these materials have been removed from the list of controlled materials under the CMP, effective January 1.

During the first quarter of 1944, producers of such powders may deliver them either on authorized controlled materials orders or on orders placed by customers who have been authorized on form WPB 2950 to receive such powders. After March 31, producers may deliver only on forms placed pursuant to an authorization on form WPB 2959.

Under terms of the WPB direction No. 42 to CMP Regulation 1, producers of the powers (either metallurgical or flake) seeking materials to make them, as well as the users of such powers, must make application for authority to purchase on form WPB 2950.

During the first quarter, applications must be made on this form by users even though they had received an allotment. If a user who has an allotment elects to file form WPB 2959 for authority to purchase during the first quarter he will be limited in the amount of such powders he can buy by the amount authorized on form WPB 2959, regardless of the amount allotted to him.

Manpower Essentiality Extended to Paint Sprays

OPD Washington Bureau

Broadening of its essential activities list to include workers engaged in the production of paint-spraying equipment was announced January 5 by the War Manpower Commission. The WMC Essential Activities Committee said that it has been interpreted that such workers are embraced within group 15, covering production of industrial and agricultural equipment.

It was also announced that two other changes have been made in the lists:—

1. Production of bentonite has been interpreted to be embraced within the essential activities of group No. 11, nonmetallic mining and processing and quarrying.

2. Recovery of brewery yeast has been interpreted to be embraced within the essential activity group 6, processing of feed for animals and fowls.

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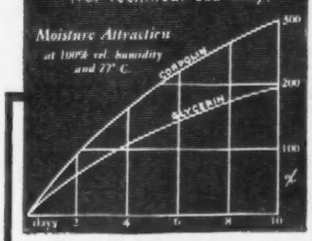

See this paper, issue of February 8, 1943, page 50
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Price Stabilization on Domestic Botanicals an Aim—Primary Market May Affect Achievement

Price stabilization in the field of domestic botanical drugs appears to be the desire of some dealers, if, indeed, there is not a definite program to that end. The desirability of such stabilization is generally acknowledged but successful attainment of the desired end would, in some measure, seem to depend on matters not definitely within the control of those shooting at that target.

Maintenance of stabilized prices by dealers would seem to hinge on reasonable stability of prices received by the firsthand gatherers in the primary market. Facts now in hand reveal that in many cases, said primary market gatherers hold price views far above those quoted in most quarters for spot stocks. Maintenance here of the lower-than-primary-market price levels is possible now because the goods offered were obtained at prices far lower than the same goods can now be bought in the country.

A factor that favors high prices to the gatherers is the subnormal amount of botanical drugs which they have available for sale now. The list of domestic botanical drugs is honeycombed with items actually unobtainable, or only available in bale lots, or even broken bale quantities in many instances.

What will happen to spot quotations when dealers have to buy the 1944 crop is a matter for the future; it seems not improbable that said dealers will not have substantial stocks of lower cost merchandise to act as a price stabilizer against the obvious intention of the country operators to get all the traffic will bear. Refusal to pay high prices in the country is likely to encounter the small collection which labor shortage in the southern hills would seem to assure. Meanwhile, readjustment of spot prices on domestics to positions in line with first costs would seem to have come to an end for the time being at least.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Other Articles

Advanced

Pepper, red, chillies, Carolina longs, 4c. per lb.
Louisiana sports, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Clove, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Washington, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Savory, Spanish, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.5	260.5	257.7	260.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Market reported as dull but very steady. There seems to be no difficulty in meeting demand at its current volume.

Fir.—Very firm. Not a great deal of selling last week. Stocks in moderate reserve. Replacement costs fairly substantial.

Barks

Black Haw.—Reserves below normal and little exists in primary market against which local dealers may draw for replacements. And prices there are close to spot levels.

Dogwood.—Present stocks are mere tokens of normal reserves. None has come from Jamaica for a long time. British colonial government has had a conservation program at work.

Sassafras.—Little competition. Strong position. Low reserves. Country reserves offer only minor replacement possibilities for the present.

Wild Cherry.—Record of primary market prices show some sellers asking levels substantially in advance of the minimum of spot quotations. Stock situation approaches the acute stage.

Beans

Tonka.—Stable market. Normal replacement arrivals have not been maintained owing to shipping situation and general control of commodities to be transported to this country.

Vanilla.—Situation changed little. Stocks low Potential market excellent. Prospect for direct replacements of Bourbon beans as uncertain as ever. Increase in Mexican crop not likely; estimated now between 200,000 and 300,000 pounds. Prices all display firm undertone.

Berries

Cubeb.—Anything still unsold on this market is reserved for regular customers. Attempts to buy here by users who had formerly imported direct for their use have failed.

Juniper. — Situation very firm. Stocks conservative. Demand has been light in local circles of late.

Flowers

Clover Tops.—Inquiry looked up in some quarters but others reported the past week as one of nominal activity. Country prices remain strong.

Elder.—No oversupply here nor in primary market, but current activity remained one of jobbing proportions most of the time.

Poppy.—Reestablishment of spot stocks of red flowers depends on eventual return of shipments from primary market in Near East. Present position is purely nominal.

Saffron.—The urge toward still higher price levels seems to have abated. Though some talk about $40 per pound, goods of Spanish origin were available around $35. The undertone holds firm in line with forward position of the material.

Gums

Arabic.—Basic situation in primary market remains unchanged. Locally, agents who had announced receipts of higher cables resumed offerings on a lower basis shortly afterward. However, the firmer spot position, reported in the previous week, continued in effect, but this development was due more to dealers buying distressed stocks than to any other potentially influential factor.

Sandarac.—There is some talk about goods being brought in and something of that sort may result but the fact now is that there is practically nothing available. Consumers have indicated willingness to pay price far higher than the ceiling which is supposed to govern sales.

Tragacanth.—Production in Iran during the year ended March, 1943, is reported to have been estimated at about 2,500 metric tons, or approximately 25 percent of the total exported to this country in the preceding year. Production was reduced with higher labor costs. Stocks at the end of March were estimated between 500 and 1,000 metric tons, comparing with 1,500 tons in the preceding year inventory estimate.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Thoughts of some have turned to the question of domestic

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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CARAWAY SEED
CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

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cultivation next season. It is likely that some individual cultivators may return to the lists but it is not unlikely that there will still remain a fair sized carryover in the hands of some prominent dealers. Cultivation last Summer was nothing like that in the preceding year.

Buchu.—Firm in all respects. A report from Cape Town says:—

Buchu farmers in South Africa have had an excellent season. Last season about ninety tons were exported, the bulk of it to the United States. The war has sent buchu prices soaring. The normal price paid to farmers was about 1s. 4d. per pound. Last season farmers were paid 3s. by dealers, some of whom lost on the deal, as prices in Britain opened very high and later fell somewhat. American prices were lower than in England, but the bulk of the crop went there because import of buchu into England was restricted. Small consignments were sent to Australia and New Zealand. The local market is small, supplies going mainly to chemists and to distilleries for the preparation of buchu brandy.

Marjoram.—Chilean material was shaded to 38½c. to 39c. per pound but quotations on other varieties of marjoram were unchanged and demand was not very active.

Savory.—A murderous slicing of prices on Spanish material set the market here down to 52c. to 54c. per pound. It was suggested that some have secured goods at a lower first cost. The California article, when available, was quoted 90c. to 93c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula.—Quoted 23c. to 24c. per pound and reported firm in price but not very active in current trading.

Grains of Paradise.—Range in prices remains wide and holders at minimum figures report no transactions thereat despite substantial offerings.

Guarana.—Little available and market retains strictly nominal characteristics in all directions.

Papain.—No further addition to local stocks, in the form of added arrivals, was reported last week. The market was distinctly competitive in all respects.

—*Continued on page 61*

Peppermint Oil Use Quotas Increased

—Continued from page 5

that same class of use during the corresponding calendar quarter in 1941:—

Class of use	Permitted percentage of 1941 use
Manufacture of chewing gum	70
Manufacture of confectionery	70
Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	100
Manufacture of dentifrices	75
Manufacture of miscellaneous articles	70

In addition to issuing the new schedule of quotas the amendment also provides, among other things:—

For the use of oil of peppermint in the manufacture of menthol, provided that written application is made to the director of Food Distribution, that such information as the director may require is furnished, and that a use quota has been granted by the director for the manufacture of menthol.

That every person who used more than 40 pounds of oil of peppermint in any calendar year during 1941, 1942, or 1943, shall, within 30 days after the issuance of the amended order, report to the director on Form FDO 81-2 the number of pounds of oil of peppermint used by him in any of those years, and the quantity of peppermint oil which he owned, controlled, or had in his possession on December 31, 1943.

Druggists and others who used oil of peppermint in 1941, but whose aggregate use of peppermint oil in any current calendar quarter is 10 pounds, or less, are exempt from the restrictions of the order for that calendar quarter.

Any person who did not manufacture a product other than menthol during the corresponding quarter of 1941 may make written application to the director for a use quota for the manufacture of such product.

Quantities of oil of peppermint purchased by the user during any year, plus the amount which he had on hand at the beginning of that year, may not exceed his quota of oil of peppermint for that year. Any person having on hand a greater quantity on the date the order becomes effective (November 1, 1943) need not dispose of such excess, but he may not purchase any more peppermint oil until he can meet the conditions mentioned in the preceding sentence.

Unlimited quantities of oil of peppermint may be used in manufacturing products for the sale or delivery to the Armed Services and certain other governmental agencies designated in the amended order.

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DESCRIPTION

Althea is a mucilaginous herb of which fifteen species grow in Europe and two have been naturalized in the United States. The USP root, *Althea officinalis L*, grows in Europe and Asia, and sparingly in this country. The name derives from the Greek word for "healing". Its common names are marshmallow, white mallow, mortification and sweet root.

PROPERTIES

Demulcent—relieves inflammation; soothing.
Diuretic—increases secretion and flow of urine.
Mucilaginous—gummy; glutinous; viscid.
Sedative—allaying irritation; assuaging pain.

CONSTITUENTS

Starch	37	percent
Mucilage	35	percent
Pectin	11	percent
Sugar	11	percent
Fat	1.25	percent
Tannin	trace	
Asparigin	up to 2	percent
Trimethylglycocoll	undeterminated	

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 60

Roots

Alteris.—Stocks low at all points. Local prices in some instances reported substantially under those asked by the few primary market holders of actual stocks.

Arrowroot.—Replenishment of spot stocks to the extent of some 2,115 packages noted. Goods came on a market noted for substantial strength as to prices. Stability also is noteworthy.

Gentian.—Slightly firmer tendency noted in the price picture without values being actually raised. Competition was a lessening factor.

Ipecac.—Open market stocks remained light and every pound was subject to control through allocation under the War Production Board.

Rhubarb.—Indian root available at 85c. to 90c. per pound, or possibly a shade under that position. An estimate of spot stocks of Chinese root, if reasonably correct, would mean almost total exhaustion of supplies.

Seeds

Canary.—Reported that Federal authority has allocated possible imports from Argentina at one-tenth of the combined imports of individual sellers in 1939, 1940, and 1941. If effected, would be a mere dribblet of supply.

Caraway.—Advances in prices for Syrian seed not extended. Undertone holds firm.

Celery.—Indian seed possibly steadier but available supply plus replacement cost makes for continued local unsettlement of values.

Coriander.—No progress made in effecting shipments of Morocco seed to this country. Trouble reported about getting goods guaranteed to pass. One importer says any bored seed could be readily sold for distillation use.

Mustard.—Montana yellow shaded to 11¼c. to 11¾c. per pound. Washington yellow down to 11½c. to 12c. Some transactions in 1944 contracts noted.

Spices

Clove.—Zanzibar spice reduced to 18c. to 18½c. per pound and position reported to be substantially easier.

Ginger.—Bleached Cochin root reported at 22c. to 28c. per pound. The wering of prices was not extended to other varieties of this root. Jamacia root appeared to be steadier.

Pepper.—Higher prices on Carolina chillies set longs at 30c. to 31c. per pound. Also, Louisiana sports were up to 50c. to 52c. Some Carolina sports were noted at 50c. to 52c.

Dangerous Drug Control Will Not Be Relaxed

—Continued from page 7

physicians but are too dangerous for use in self-medication is prohibited. Illustrative of this class are preparations of benzedrine, aminopyrine, thyroid, and the various barbiturates. The regulations permit the sale of such drugs on prescription and require the label to bear the legend "Caution: To be used only by or on the prescription of a physician."

FDA said that in order to determine whether druggists are complying with the restrictions, its inspectors, as ordinary customers, endeavor to purchase dangerous drugs over the counter. In comparatively few of the attempts made in 1942 were the inspectors able to buy such drugs without prescriptions. Similar purchase attempts in 1943 indicated that in some areas retail druggists were not so careful as they were a year earlier. They were warned of their responsibilities by the administration and by publicity in the trade press.

On the whole, however, the report said, seizures of drug preparations in violation of the dangerous drug provisions of the act, showed a marked decline in 1942 and a further decrease in 1943, when the total number was less than a fifth as high as that reported in 1941.

Earl Means Honorary Bristol-Myers Chairman

Earl A. Means will become honorary chairman of the directorate of the Bristol-Myers Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, this city, March 1, 1944, the date on which he will relinquish the post of vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Means, who has had supervision of the sales department for thirty years of the thirty-seven years he has been affiliated with the company, will be succeeded as vice-president in charge of sales by Joseph P. Hardie, who for thirteen years has devoted his time to the Bristol-Myers accounts handled by Pedlar & Ryan, advertising agents, this city, of which agency he has been a vice-president. Mr. Hardie is a native of New York. He attended preparatory schools in Texas and Virginia and Williams College in New England.

Earl A. Means

Sulfa Drug Sale Checked by FDA

Samuel S. Punsky, employee in a Portland, Me., retail pharmacy, was recently given a suspended sentence on a charge of selling three agents of the Food and Drug Administration 64 sulfathiazole tablets in misbranded containers. The indictment stated that the tablets had been taken from a bottle labeled for use only under the direct supervision of a physician and placed in unlabeled containers when sold over the counter in all three instances. Mr. Punsky, who is not a registered pharmacist, was placed on probation for one year.

Vegetable Oils Futures Contracts Ruling Made

Futures contracts for vegetable oils on the New York Produce Exchange, a duly licensed contract market under the Commodity Exchange Branch of the Department of Agriculture, bought or sold by a crude mill, refiner or merchant, are not to be included in, nor required to be reported as a part of the inventory of a crude mill, refiner or merchant, the Food Distribution Administration has ruled.

Futures contracts for vegetable oils on the New York Produce Exchange, bought or sold by an investor or operator, are not required to be reported to the War Food Administration. Warehouse receipts for contract oil may be traded in but the oil covered by such warehouse receipts becomes subject to rules and regulations of the War Food Administration when it is desired to move such oil from the warehouse where stored. Rules and regulations regarding movement of the actual oil, after tender and transfer of warehouse receipts, are:—

No refiner (warehouseman) may deliver (ship) refined oil to other than an ex-quota user or agency, as provided in FDO-42, without charging such oil to his FDO-42 quota.

No person shall deliver (ship) refined oil to any other person who is a refiner, non-refining margarine manufacturer, or non-refining shortening manufacturer, except under authorization of the FDA.

Holder of warehouse receipts for actual oil must report on FDO-29-2 on the tenth of each month to the FDA.

Sharples Main Office Moved

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., has moved its executive offices from Twenty-third and Westmoreland streets to 123 South Broad street, Philadelphia.

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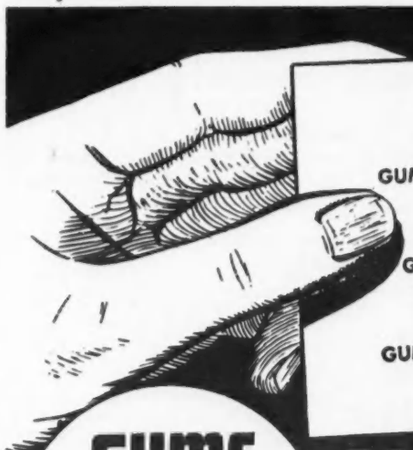

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GUM GHATTI
GUM SHIRAZ
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Zinc carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
dms		.40 - —
kgs.	lb.	.37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
USP, dms	lb.	.30 - .31
jars	lb.	.36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0615- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1035- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 - —
jars	lb.	4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,3] (quotations in Paint Market report).		
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16 - .18½
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½- —
lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅝- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅝- —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10⅝- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.		
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Resinates, 5.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 - —
Zinc stearate, tech., ctns., smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1,2] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅝- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26 - .31
Tallates, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09⅝- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06½- —
dlvd., Pac. cst	lb.	.06⅝- —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Feb. 7 issue of OPD.

Hilton Joins Martin Co.

Arthur A. Hilton, for twenty-two years manager of the St. Louis branch of the New York Quinine & Chemical Company, Brooklyn, has become associated with the William E. Martin Company, importer jobber in drugs, spices, and chemicals, this city.

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Peppermint Oil Quotas Revised by War Production Board—Some Shading on Distilled Orange

Conditions changed little last week in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals. Stocks were short in practically every commodity and the replacement position of most was not encouraging. Market activity was excellent, especially in the field of substitute or replacement materials. There are those who expect some substitutes to hold their position even when natural materials again become available but there are others whose belief in the return of natural products to complete control of the consuming situation is more than strong. During the week, the WPB revised peppermint oil consumption quotas. Reports of price shading on distilled orange were noted. An easier lemongrass was forecast.

Reports indicate that the situation surrounding oils coming from France or the French colonies is unsatisfactory. However, investigation made in Washington had led to the belief that government officials are disposed to help the essential oil industry establish a better supply line with North Africa, Madagascar, and even with the southern part of Italy where there is believed to be appreciable amounts of oils, particularly flower oils. These could move in better fashion to this country from all sources if importers did not have to contend with the regulations of the provisional French government in North Africa. It may be that supplies of raw materials in general available in North Africa will be kept there for shipment to France once German defeat makes it possible to revive the French industries but this is a program difficult to apply to jasmin, African geranium oil, and, in fact, any perfume material or essential oil, in the view of informed sources. Excessive ageing is likely to be the fate of stored oils, production of which is continuous. The quantity now in North Africa is not believed to be large and long storage would ruin it. Prompt export of stocks stored there now would be vastly welcome here.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.6	255.6	255.5	245.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Anise. — Substitutes get excellent play because of the extreme scarcity of genuine oil from China. If they fly menthol out of China to meet present scarcity, mayhap anise and cassia oils will appear on the air route in the future.

Bergamot.—There is probably some oil stored in southern Italy but so far as this market is concerned, there is none; at least, none is being offered.

Bois de Rose.—Firm on spot and likely to hold reasonably so because the oil licensed for import is believed to carry a comparatively high cost.

Capsicum (Oleoresin). — Prices of domestic peppers has risen sharply and a much stronger market seemed to be developing in raw material.

Caraway. — Importers of Morocco seed willing to take bored material for sale to distillers of this oil. Government reported attempting to insist on shipment of seed guaranteed to pass Food and Drug requirements. Distillers could use bored seed, exactly as they use wormy nutmegs for distillation.

Cedarleaf.—Jobbing business looked up some during the past week and the undertone of the market turned firmer in most quarters.

Cinnamon.—No further imports of leaf oil noted on spot. Market slightly steadier in most directions.

Clove.—Spice prices have eased considerably and it may be that the position of oil may become more favorable as time develops the situation.

Coriander.—North African seed may become available should numerous obstacles to resumption of exports be surmounted by Federal agencies in charge of restoration of North African trade.

Dill.—Expectations favor good production in the North Western states next Summer. Considerable approval noted on the marketing policy and program carried out by the producers last year.

Fir.—Scarcity, and usually total absence, of a so-called Siberian oil has increased interest in and consumption of fir oil called Canadian.

Geranium. — North African stocks still closed to local importers but British interests in London offer North African oil on spot there at 85s. per pound. Equal to about $17 per pound.

Ginger.—The degree to which this oil has been stabilized in price is notable in the market as a whole. In this material at least, sellers seem to hold price views definitely in line, one with the other.

Lemon. — The position holds firm. Dependence of consumers is on the domestic product and, all things considered, the producers are doing a fair job is seeing to it that consumers do not run entirely bare of supplies.

Lemongrass.—Some well informed quarters believe that the advance has run its course and that a downward price trend will eventually develop.

Nutmeg. — London offers oil made from West Indian nutmegs at about $8.40 per pound. If local distillers could get the raw material, they could not sell in excess of $4.50 per pound in most instances where GMPR governs. Spot goods have been reported at $7 per pound.

Orange.—Some shading of prices on distilled oil reported but the main source of supply in California holds values at 75c. per pound. Expressed oil continued to move in a volume tending to hold prices firm on a fairly well stabilized basis and in the absence of much competition in local circles.

Peppermint. — Consumption quotas increased by War Food Administration. Pharmaceutical manufacturers permitted 100 percent of the 1941 base period; dentifrice makers, 75 percent; confectioners, chewing gum, and miscellaneous consumers, 70 percent. More favorable inventories, compared with requirements for oil, and the cooperation of the industry, made the increase in quotas possible, according to Food Distribution Administration officials. Complete details elsewhere. Under the head "(b) Restrictions on the use of oil of peppermint, the amendment to FDA order No. 81 states that no person in any calendar quarter shall use peppermint oil to make menthol unless and until as the result of his having made written application to the director of Food Distribution and having furnished such information as the director may require, he has been granted a use quota for the manufacture of menthol. Complete control of this use of peppermint oil reposes in the director.

Petitgrain. — Stable position continues. Demand slightly broader but buyers' requirements fail to reach substantial size. Undertones firm.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Next Best to Genuine Cassia--
IMITATION
CASSIA OIL MM&R
This product of the MM&R laboratories closely approximates the characteristics of Oil Cassia Redistilled U.S.P. Numerous large users of the genuine Cassia, which is no longer obtainable from China, have turned to this excellent replacement with highly satisfactory results. Recommended usage:- pound for pound as with natural Oil Cassia.
Free Testing Sample Available or 10 lb. Trial Order at the 100 lb. price.
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SANDALWOOD OIL
Distilled at Linden, N. J. from selected Mysore Heartwood by Sole Distillers and Selling Agents
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ESSENTIAL OILS | NATURAL FLORAL PRODUCTS | AROMATIC CHEMICALS

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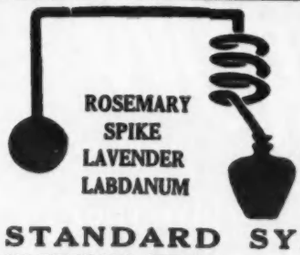
162-164 Front Street | Established 1896 | New York City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SIX MONTHS' CONTRACTS
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Oil Orange Sweet USP XII California Coldpressed
. . . $1.50 per lb. in 25 lb. cans
Oil Orange Sweet California Distilled
. . . 75c per lb. in 25 lb. cans
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BRANCH STOCKS
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND GRASSE (M.A.) FRANCE

Rose.—There are quotations still to be found on Bulgarian oil but with a few exceptions, dealers have nothing to offer. Meanwhile, Russia shows interest in the present market position and it is recalled that before the war the Soviet had a program for producing its own requirements and an exportable surplus.

Sassafras.—Importation of 188 drums of this material noted. The market failed to weaken as stocks increased. In fact, undertones in all directions were reported as being firm.

Wormseed. — The spot quotation compares with the fact that formerly important suppliers offer nothing; Britain quotes about $3 per pound plus purchase tax where payable; and the New York market at $5 to $5.75 per pound is a price which prevents many dealers from doing business within their GMPR ceiling.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate.—Holding well under the ceiling of some sellers and moving in fair quantities despite the absence of large reserves on spot.

Benzaldehyde. — Considering the producers' price and governing ceiling, the prices asked by some dealers —as high as $1.30 and $1.40 being noted—have brought out in producers' circles the idea that OPA may be asked to set a dollars and cents price ceiling.

Benzyl Products.—All in low supply and all subject to a production limitation that prevents reestablishment of normal reserves among distributors.

Ethyl Vanillin.—Consumption excellent. Production moving promptly into consumption.

Seeley Opens L.A. Office

The office of the Pacific coast division of Seeley & Co., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, this city, will be located in the Overland Terminal Warehouse, 1807 East Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles. Melvin F. Vincent will be in charge of the division.

Favorite suppliers to the WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE for over One Hundred Years

...Call D&O for

- BALSAM COPAIBA
- BALSAM TOLU
- BALSAM PERU
- OIL of SANDALWOOD
- OIL of ANISE
- OIL of LAVENDER
- OIL of CLOVE

and any other essential oils of special interest to the drug trade.

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BUSH PAN-AMERICA, LTD.
136 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CABLE: ARROBUSH

Perfumers who KNOW HOW to give your product that scent appeal. Just *any* perfume won't do the *best* job. Confer with experienced perfumers who know how to make your product appeal to *your* market.

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NO need to worry about dwindling supplies of Oil Camphor Sassafrassy now that we have Camfol to take its place. Experiments have proved decisively that Camfol will replace Camphor Sassafrassy in most cases, *and at a saving in cost!* Camfol is made from an American raw material and is available in large quantities. Write us for prices and further details.

AROMATIC PRODUCTS, INC.
15 East 30th Street - New York 16, N. Y.

"Odor Problems Disappear When Aromatic Specialists Are Near"

CAMFOL
REPLACES OIL CAMPHOR SASSAFRASSY

Petroleum Derivatives

Processors of Aromatic Solvents Authorized to Use All-Xylene Base Again As Tension Increases Elsewhere

Despite the steadily increasing means for expediting the movement of crude petroleum from the oilfields of the Southwest to the East coast and Middle West, afforded by the recently completed pipelines and a partial restoration of tanker service from Gulf ports to the Atlantic seaboard, there is still a distressing shortage of crude oil available to the independent refiners for conversion into the many types of fuels, solvents, liquefied gases and other derivatives urgently needed for essential civilian uses.

Even if there is no further retardation of tankcar and tanktruck loading and unloading operations, resulting from exceptionally inclement wintry weather and diminishing manpower, this squeeze in the volume of crude oil which would ordinarily go into civilian end-uses is bound to continue indefinitely—at least until the end of conflict abroad—as the impact of the war's requirements in high-octane gasoline and the numerous chemical components of that product and of synthetic rubber is becoming increasingly keen and the entire petroleum industry naturally places the successful prosecution of the war above all private considerations. Nor can there be any relief from this shortage of crude oil available for independent refineries through further amplification of production in proven oilfields or through new discoveries in hitherto unproven fields before the end of this year, even if the incentive of higher prices for crude oil is furnished, upon the reconvening of Congress this week, by favorable action on the measure now before the Senate designed to accomplish that result.

Greatest present shortages among petroleum derivatives are those in the residual oils and in all other types of fuel oils except the No. 2 grade. In lesser degree, the shortages hitherto reported in neutral lubricating oils and Stoddard solvent are also proving distressing. Kerosene is still scarce in the Mid-continent region, although in better supply in district 1 since directive No. 59 has become operative.

Price Changes

Advanced

Crude petroleum, North and North-Central Texas fields, 3c. per bbl.; Panhandle Texas fields, 5c. per bbl.; also in nine fields specified by OPA in Arkansas, Louisiana and Michigan, 2c. to 15c. per bbl.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—At the completion of a careful study of the available supply of petroleum xylol and the requirements of processors of high solvency aromatic naphthas in this product, the War Production Board has authorized a reversion to this solvent material as a base for their distilling operations, and it will hereafter replace the compound of 75 percent xylol and 25 percent toluol fractions which they had been instructed to use for this purpose during the past two months.

Hence, the possibility of having the xylol content of this mixture reduced and its toluol content increased, which recently loomed in the offing, has now been eliminated. The new all-xylene base will be available on or shortly after January 10 and shipments thereof will be made this week. The price asked for it remains at 26 cents per gallon.

A moderate call for both the allocated and unallocated grades of the high solvency aromatic naphthas continues to be noted and there is also a fair request for the aliphatics.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A keen demand for this solvent is noted on both military and civilian accounts, with current production barely sufficing to meet all requirements. Market strong throughout.

Lacquer Diluent.—Buying interest continues to reach sizable proportions. Tone holds firm.

Mineral Spirit.—Continuing to move steadily into consuming channels. No change in price structure.

Rubber Solvent.—Shortages in this solvent are developing in various parts of the country, as takings for military account continue to mount, leaving little available for civilian uses. Prices strongly maintained.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Chiefly on buying by war production interests, the movement of this solvent to various branches of the paint industry continues to gain momentum. Market firm on all scores.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Movement of petroleum solvents and diluents is active in this area, with inquiries for additional lots showing no signs of relaxing. One of the principal features of the market at present is the pressing need of the solvent required by the expanding synthetic rubber industry. Despite some spotty conditions in individual products, the general situation is very strong.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—Considerable emphasis is noted in the demand for paint thinners and solvents, although there has been a slight leveling off of the call for certain grades of aromatics. Almost all potential production is already spoken for.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Government's takings in carrying out its 100-octane gasoline program are making such heavy inroads on supplies as to keep the market for this liquefied gas almost denuded, leaving little or none for private industrial and home-heating purposes. Prices firmly maintained.

Heptane.—Continues in moderate request. Market strong.

Hexane.—Moving steadily in mounting volume. Tone firm.

Octanes.—In constantly growing demand. Prices holding well.

Pentanes.—Show a fair and increasing movement. Tone steady.

Propane.—With the interests engaged in swelling the high-octane gasoline output for the government still calling upon producers of this liquefied gas for virtually all they can turn out, the supply available for civilian end-uses is now reduced to meager proportions. Market tight and extremely strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Buyers continue desirous of obtaining all the lighter hydrocarbons they can get in this region. Offerings are at low levels and the price position continues strong.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—Manufacturers of butane and propane on the Pacific coast report a constantly increasing buying interest. Market very active and supplies restricted.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—A steady movement continues to be noted in these waxes, with prices firmly held throughout the list.

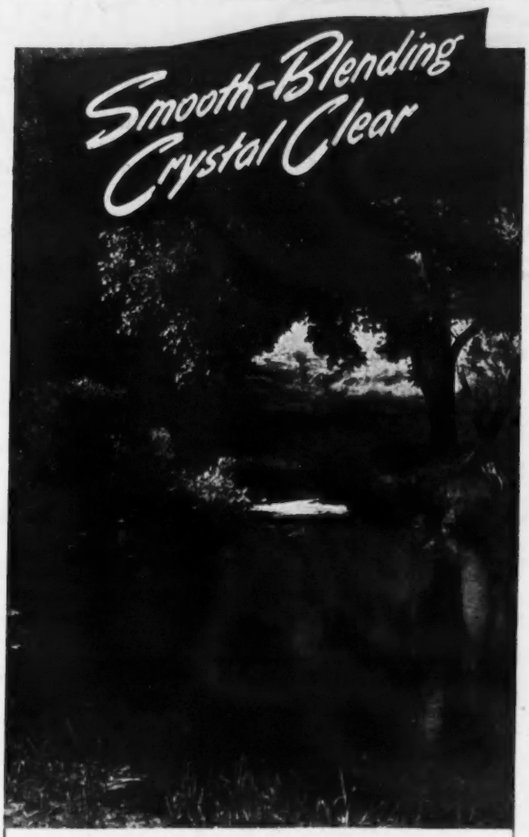
Paraffin.—With the demand for all refined grades reaching huge proportions, the scarcity of both crude scale and fully-refined grades is becoming distressing. Grades above 133-135 degrees A.M.P. continue virtually unobtainable while others are offered only sparingly. Market tension high with prices strongly maintained.

Petrolatums.—U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades are still moving steadily into consuming channels. Tone stable.

White Mineral Oils.—Shipments of these oils continue going forward at a fair rate, with both U.S.P. and technical grades participating in the movement. Prices firmly held.

—*Continued on page 68*

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



Penn•Drake White Oils make your good cosmetics better!

Crystal clear . . . unmatched brilliance and all the qualities that assure finer, smoother preparations stem from Penn-Drake's seventy years' refining experience. And these *better* qualities do not deteriorate on dealer's shelves.

Write Dept. 107 for valuable information on Penn-Drake White Oils or other products.

Pennsylvania Refining Co.
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ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
ANHYDROUS

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NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

PETROLEUM SULFONATES

OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

Here is Your

"FIRST" List

✓ Check and Recheck!

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2—Dopp, Heavy Duty, 150 Gal. Jktd. & Agtd. Kettles
1—Buffalo, 300 Gal., Cast Iron Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle
1—1500 Gal. Cast Iron Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle
1—Vulcan Cast Steel High Pressure Autoclave; 44" x 48", Jktd. & Agtd.
1—Valley Cast Iron Jktd. & Agtd. Autoclave; 24" x 24"
1—Buffalo Bronze Atmospheric Crystallizer, 36" x 36", Jktd. & Agtd.
2—Sharples Centrifuges; Clarifier Type
1—American Machine & Tool Co., 39" Centrifugal Extractor
1—Bartlett-Snow Horizontal Digester; 6' dia. x 18' L.
2—Steel Jktd. & Agtd. Vacuum Pans or Kettles; 5' dia. x 5' 3" deep
1—Open Top Glass Lined Tank; 4' 7" x 7' 8", dished.
1—Glass Lined Jktd. Vacuum Still; 3000 Gal. Capacity
1—Steel Jktd. Brick Lined Acid Still; 5' dia. x 19' 3" Deep, 24" Cone Bottom.
3—Iron Centrifugal pumps: BD
2—Sheet Steel Vacuum Still Pots, 8' x 8½'
1—Hydraulic Press; 24" Ram, 62" x 62" platem
1—Worthington Steam Hydraulic Pump; 5" x ¾" x 7"
2—Rotary Atmospheric Drum Dryers; 4' x 12'
1—Gruendler Hammermill; No. 4A
1—Schutz O'Neill, 28", Limited Pulverizer; complete
1—Excel, 12", Single Runner, Attrition Mill; 3 HP Motor
1—Thropp Pebble Mill; Silex Lined, 7' x 6'
1—Steel Ball Mill; 44" x 92", girth gear driven
8—Sheet Steel Rotary Kilns; 7' 6" dia. tapered to 5' x 60'
1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 5' x 30'
2—Louisville Tubular Heat Dryers; 6' x 35'
1—Simpson Intensive Mixer, No. 2, with 10 HP, AC Motor
1—Abbe "Masteden" No. 9, Jktd. Mixer; 194 gal.
2—9 Gal., Steam Jktd., W & P Mixers

1—Ansonia Copper Distillation Unit: complete with column and auxiliaries.

It's Inventory Time?
What are you going to need?
What items should be disposed of?

FMC
FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET & EAST RIVER DRIVE, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

WE WOULD consider a few additional accounts of actual producers of oils, chemicals, colors and other materials. We are located in Cincinnati and cover part of Ohio and also Louisville, Kentucky, and have been selling the consumers of these products for more than twenty years. BOX 803, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Apparatus Wanted

VARNISH MAKER'S thermometer wanted, 42-inch stem, range 150 to 700. F. Herbert B. Morse & Co., Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Containers Wanted

WANTED — 25,000 200-pound test or heavier corrugated containers to hold 4 1-gallon round paint cans. Inside dimensions approximately 13½ in. x 13½ in. x 8 in. Will be used as interior lining for wood boxes. Can be new, used, reworked, misprints, etc. Write to BOX 818, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, giving full description, price and state quantity you can furnish.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Two 20-inch Day water-cooled mills. Very little used. As good as new. Farboil Paint Company, 801 Key Highway, Baltimore 30, Md.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 791, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ONE PHENOLIC reaction tank, glass, stainless steel or nickel, about 50 gallons, positive scraping agitator, jacketed for 60 pounds pressure with cover for vacuum. BOX 810, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PEBBLE MILL wanted—500 to 1,000 gallon capacity, porox, burr or silex lining. Please describe mill as to type, condition, drive and price. Pacific Resin Co., 2330 E. 37th street, Los Angeles 11, California.

—Continued on page 67

SHORTEN THE WAR—
SEND US YOUR LIST OF IDLE EQUIPMENT

Special Items from Stock

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—PEBBLE MILLS. 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined. Other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS. up to 16x40
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS 4800 lbs., 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., 100 lbs., other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.; 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed; 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.; 1—No. 10 jacketed. 30 gal.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2" Willey SAND PUMPS.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.
6—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 5—45 gal
1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.
1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal.
1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.
1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes, C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor.
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER
4—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.

ROTEX SIFTERS
2—No. 432 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40" x84", each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame.
Excellent rebuilt condition.
Inspect at our Newark Shops

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of Food Products Plant

1—16" ELLIS ROTARY DRYER, type X.
1—J.P. DEVINE 40" x 6½" single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, with new iron drum complete.
1—BLACKMER ROTARY PUMP, with 1¼ HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor, new.
1—BUFFALO, steam driven VACUUM PUMP 8" x 8" x 12"
1—SHARPLES CENTRIFUGE with block tin bowl, motor driven with AC motor, complete.
1—Union Steam Pump Company, No. 100 VISCOLIZER, chain motor driven to 5 HP, AC motor, including bronze head, recently installed.
1—BUFFALO single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 48" diameter x 40" face.
1—12" x12" DEVINE VACUUM PUMP, with 15 HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor.
1—J. P. DEVINE 400 sq. ft. SURFACE CONDENSER.

All of the above equipment is now set up and can be seen in operation. Each unit is complete with accessory fittings.

2—500 gallons AUTOCLAVES, hammer welded steel, jack. agit.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.
3—325 gal. Copper Jack. agit. covered KETTLES or STILLS.
5—600 gal. steel STILLS with copper coils.
8—Jack. steel KETTLES 100 to 2000 gals.
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 25 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE.
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16" Sturtevant, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.
2—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22".
5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS.
1—Devine horiz jack VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'
1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
1—Kinney 4 x 3" jack. ROTARY PUMP.
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 3800 gal. cap
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.
2—Glass Lined jack. KETTLES 235 gal. cap.
2—10' dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS

HARD TO GET
4—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS, or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant
554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N.J.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS
4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
2—Open 9' x 7' high 3300 gal
2—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal.
2—Open 8'6" x 12'2" high, 5200 gal
6—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.
1—Open 4' x 5'' high, 480 gal.

STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES
1—86" dia x 7'9" high bottom jacket, 2400 gal
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal

MIXING TANKS
1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep 1650 gal pulley driven

STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS
10—Steel open tanks, 2400 gals. to 3600 gal.

WASTE DISPOSAL AND REDUCTION PLANT
Boston Harbor, Mass.
Steel Storage Tanks, Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, Percolators, Pumps, Engines, Etc.

150-TON BLAST FURNACE
Nashville, Tenn.
Blowing Engines, Turbo Blowers, Briquetting Equipment, Drum Hoists, AC Motors, up to 125 HP.

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2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, TYPE A-9.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 66*

Facilities Offered

SALES ORGANIZATION covering metropolitan area will provide storage space, packing and shipping facilities at excellent location; act as sole agent if so desires; highest references. BOX 811, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

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JUDGE CONCENTRATOR
Park City, Utah

Marcy No. 64½ Ball Mills; Jaw and Roll Crushers; Oliver Continuous Filters; 150 HP Scotch Marine Boiler; 115 HP Sterling B. & W. Boiler; Tanks; Bucket Elevators; Motors; Piping; Shafting.

Send for descriptive circular.

SPECIALS FROM STOCK

1—Raymond 4-Roll high side Roller Mill, complete with all accessories and motors.

18—Tolhurst 32", 40" Suspended Centrifugals, copper, steel baskets.

3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.

2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.

2—Copper Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, 400 and 600 gal.

15—Copper Kettles, 5 to 100 gal.

2—Buflovak, Devine Jacketed Kettles, 300 and 600 gal.

1—Copper Tank, 6'x6', 1250 gal.

2—Lead Lined Tanks, 1700 gal.

1—Shriver 30"x30" C. I. Filter Press, 30 chambers, with Shriver Diaphragm Pump.

3—Kilby 32"x32" Plate and Frame Presses, 45 chambers, 1" cake.

10—Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.

3—Water cooled Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30".

1—Robinson 30" Motor Driven Attrition Mill, 2—40 HP motors.

3—Oliver Rotary Filters, 8'x8', 5'x8', 8'x3½', Wood and Steel.

1—Buflovak 32"x90" Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, motor driven.

1—Buflovak 5'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with Condenser.

1—Devine 4'3"x19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

1—Buffalo 5'x6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.

1—Buflovak 24"x20" Single Drum Vacuum Dryer.

1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer.

2—Buflovak 6' dia. Crystallizers.

1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.

2—Scott Jacketed Fish Oil Cookers, 3'x5'x8', Vacuum or Pressure.

Over 1000 other items in stock. Send us your inquiries for prompt attention. We specialize in disposing of your surplus equipment.

Materials Offered

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE liquor, available as a by-product regularly, in large quantities. Interested buyers please write BOX 812, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ETHYL ACETYL glycolate: 3,700 pounds packed in large tin-lined drums, excellent high boiling solvent, both cellulose nitrate and acetate. BOX 813, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS
New, open top, dished bottom, mounted on stands, 100, 200 and 300 gals. capacity

COPPER TANK
66" dia. x 7' high, with coil and agitator.

COATING PAN (copper)
J. H. Day, 66" dia. ball bearing, like new.

STEAM JACKETED TANK
9' dia. x 5' deep, flat bottom, with heavy duty agitator, 100 lbs. W.P.

DAY MIXER with 5 H.P. motor, like new. EVAPORATOR, copper, used eight months.

H. LOEB & SON
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1—Raymond No. 10 Imp. Mill, complete with Cyclone Dust Collector, connecting Piping and Mechanical Seperator.

1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
6—Ball & Jewell, Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
2—Homogenizers 5 H. P. and 10 H. P.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gryrator Sifter
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—Dry Mixer, 1200 lbs.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
4—Iron & Wood Filter Presses 8" 12", 27" & 30".
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, Stedman and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
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Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 790, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 809, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Plants Wanted

WILL BUY whole or part plant for manufacture of resins, detergents, oil and wax products. Desire jacketed kettles, mixers, steam, etc. Interested party—chemist, Ph.D., former research, production manager. BOX 806, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY wanted, suitable commercial production. Prefer going concern, would consider inactive well-set-up Laboratory. Give description of equipment, condition, location, approximate price; also amount and type sales if any. BOX 816, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST WANTED, draft exempt, capable of handling control laboratory on pharmaceutical specialities and standardization of vitamin products by the newest method. Give experience and personal data. BOX 755, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT PRODUCTION supervisor, experienced with roller mills. Permanent position with progressive firm. Good opportunity. Advise age, training, experience, salary, draft status and submit recent snapshot. BOX 789, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN—Reputable New York firm, specializing in mineral pigments and oils, catering to manufacturers, would like to contact applicants with ability, vision and successful past performances. Compensation commensurate with results obtained. Write full particulars. BOX 793, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT—Permanent position open in small chemical plant in Greater New York. State age, experience and salary desired. BOX 807, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED FORMULATOR and tester of fireproof paint coatings. Submit details experience, training, salary. BOX 817, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

1—48" Vulcan copper Fractionating Column.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—6" Centrifugal Pump and 75 hp. motor.
2—4 x 10' and 6 x 15' Tube Mills.
2—2" Duriron Centrifugal Pumps.
1—24" Attrition Mill with 20 hp. motors.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—100 sq. ft. single effect Evaporator.
10—Variable speed Drives 1½-5 h.p.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
2—Colloid Mills requiring 40 h.p. each.
1—26 x 24" Link Belt type A 2-roll Crusher.
1—No. 2 Austin gyratory Crusher.

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1—5' x 22' Seamless, lap welded, 500 lb. pressure.

1—10' x 25' Dished bottom, ¾" Shell, lock cover.

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—●—

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PLANT MANAGER for manufacturer of toilet preparations, cosmetics and drug preparations. This position will interest a man who is thoroughly experienced as manager or assistant manager of plant in similar field. The successful applicant must have chemical training and a creative mind to direct the development of new products. Permanent position at attractive salary for man of proven ability. Give full information education, experience, personal data, compensation earned and availability. All replies confidential. BOX 808, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WEST COAST pharmaceutical laboratory wants man with complete knowledge of intravenous solution production and control, capable of installing department and supervision thereafter. BOX 814, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Assistant to factory superintendent in paint and varnish factory in New York City. One who will consider this an opportunity to grow from an apprenticeship to full charge of production. Salary $325 a month for six months—periodical increases thereafter. Earnings should reach whatever you can make the position worth. We are looking for a man who desires to become a life time member of a growing business family and to continue to grow with it. Write fully in confidence. BOX 815, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, Ph.D., age 40, with rich and diversified industrial experience, also 10 years experience as production manager on heavy chemicals, considers change of position. First references. Available middle of January. BOX 801, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page 68*

OUTSTANDING ITEMS

Valley Iron 300-gal. Agitated Autoclave.
DeLaval Model 54-51 Clarifier M. D. Stokes Surface Condenser, 75 sq. ft.
Electrically-Heated Dryers—20 and 69 cu. ft.
Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24"x30".
Black & Clawson Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, 28"x60".
Tolhurst 40" Extractor—Bottom Discharge.
Sperry Filter Press Skeleton 42", 60 ton Seco Closer.
Kettles, Jacketed, Aluminum, Copper and Steel, 5 to 1,800 gallons.
Charlotte No. 450 Colloid Mill
Shriver 4" diaphragm Pump.

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59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills
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30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Experienced pill or tablet machine operator for permanent position with nationally-known manufacturer in Western New York. Good pay, good working conditions. Applicant must have statement of availability from present employer. Write, stating qualifications for this position to Box 804, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Chemicals Small Users Forms Modified by WPB

—Continued from page 7

amount of formaldehyde) plus 3,000 pounds or less of paraformaldehyde, and hexamethylenetetramine in quantities of 10,000 pounds or less, and pentaerythritol in quantities of 100 pounds or less in any month is permitted without WPB authorization.

M-31—Methanol. Acceptance of delivery by any person in one calendar month of 540 gallons (10 drums) without specific authorization is now permitted.

M-183—Phosphate plasticizers. Use or delivery or 1,000 pounds or less to any person in one calendar month is permitted without authorization.

M-190—Calcium carbide. Delivery and use of 30 tons a month is now permitted without authorization.

M-203—Phthalate plasticizers. Any person may use and accept delivery of 220 gallons or less of phthalate plasticizers of all kinds, consisting of not more than 110 gallons of any one kind of Group I phthalate plasticizer and not more than 55 gallons of any one kind of Group II in any one calendar month without authorization.

M-224—Furfural. Use of 110 gallons or less in any one month without specific authorization is permitted.

M-226—Dichlorethyl ether. Specific authorization is no longer necessary to use or accept delivery of 550 pounds or less a month.

M-227—Copper chemicals. Definition is changed to read:—"Copper chemicals means copper sulfate, copper carbonate, copper oxide, copper chloride and copper cyanide. The term includes copper chemicals in both cupric and cuprous form." The small order exemption is changed to permit delivery of 4,000 pounds of copper sulphate or less a month without specific authorization or not more than 1,000 pounds each of copper carbonate, copper chloride, copper cyanide and cupric oxide (no exemption for cuprous oxide).

M-230—Phosphorus. Small order exemption is changed to 10,000 pounds or less a month.

M-287—Anhydrous aluminum chloride. Specific authorization to use or accept delivery of not more than 600 pounds a month is no longer required.

M-291—Potash. Small order exemption is changed to 5 tons or less a month.

M-304—Adipic acid and derivatives. Small order exemption is changed to 10 pounds or less a month.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

—Continued from page 50

Waxes

Restricted imports and insufficient supplies—when consumption volume of waxes for all purposes is considered—continued to keep the wax market in difficult position. It is proving difficult for importers to make more than a narrow profit that in fact is hardly equal to the brokerage charge in normal times. The tight situation is expected to continue indefinitely. There were unfilled orders for bayberry wax in the market last week.

Petroleum Products

—Continued from page 65

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—The new year has found the production of crude petroleum declining in the United States. For the week ended January 1, the average daily output of all U. S. fields was 4,357,300 barrels, showing a drop of 5,200 barrels from the 4,362,500 barrels for the previous week. This production rate was 67,800 barrels below the PAW's recommendation of 4,425,100 barrels for December.

The Texas Company, issuing new posted prices for Texas and New Mexico crude oil, has advanced the prices which it will pay for North and North Central Texas oil by approximately 3 cents per barrel and those which it will give for Panhandle district of Texas oil by about 5 cents per barrel. Other big companies are following suit.

OPA has ordered upward adjustments of ceiling prices for crude oil produced in nine specified fields in Arkansas, Louisiana and Michigan, ranging from 2c. to 15c. per barrel, and producres in these fields have immediately taken advantage of the advanced price schedules by making sales at the higher levels thus authorized. The new prices are:—Smackover field, Arkansas, 98c. per barrel, an increase of 15c.; Bayou Des Allemands and Raceland fields, Louisiana, $1.22 per barrel, an increase of 13c.; Gibson field, La., $1.24 per barrel, an increase of 5c.; Lake Arthur and North Tepetate fields, La., over 40 degrees, $1.30 per barrel, an increase of 12c.; Tepetate field, La., 35.6 degrees, $1.20 per barrel, an increase of 2c.; Abbeville field, La., $1.30 per barrel, an increase of 13c.; Headquarters field, Mich., $1.48 per barrel, an increase of 9c.

Fuel Oil.—A tight supply situation continues to prevail in virtually all markets for fuel oil. There has recently been some easing of the No. 2 grade but all others, especially the residual oils, are in very scanty supply.

Gasoline.—Because of the continued big demands by our military services for aviation gas of high quality, many additional 100-octane plants are to be constructed this year. According to an announcement just made by PAW, the engineering of the 22 new 100-octane aviation gasoline plants planned for 1944 is already more than three-quarters complete while the purchasing of building materials required to finish these jobs is over 80 percent completed.

Reichhold Appoints P.J. Ryan Vice-President

Henry H. Reichhold, chairman of the board of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, Mich., has promoted P. J. Ryan to vice-president in charge of its Detroit plant. In his new position, Mr. Ryan will have complete supervision over all production and technical development at its main plant and, in addition, will continue to serve as technical adviser to the board of directors.

Mr. Ryan, following some ten years' production, development and research experience in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry, joined the Reichhold Chemicals in 1936 and, in the order named, has served as special technical sales service consultant, director of technical development, production manager and technical adviser to the chairman of the board.

H. C. F. Mockridge, member of the law firm of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt, Toronto, was elected a director of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

Business Wants

—Continued from page 67

Positions Wanted

SALES SERVICE—Having thirteen years' experience in laboratory and sales on industrial finishes, would like a position as sales service for war and post-war finishes in New England States. BOX 800, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXECUTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL chemist, Ph.D., with 10 years broad experience directing research and development of modern medicinal products desires permanent administrative position in a progressive organization. BOX 802, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ORGANIC CHEMIST, Ph.D., experienced fats, oils, varnishes, resins, adhesives; capable, personality, age 34, married, Draft 2-A, invites offers for permanent executive position. BOX 805, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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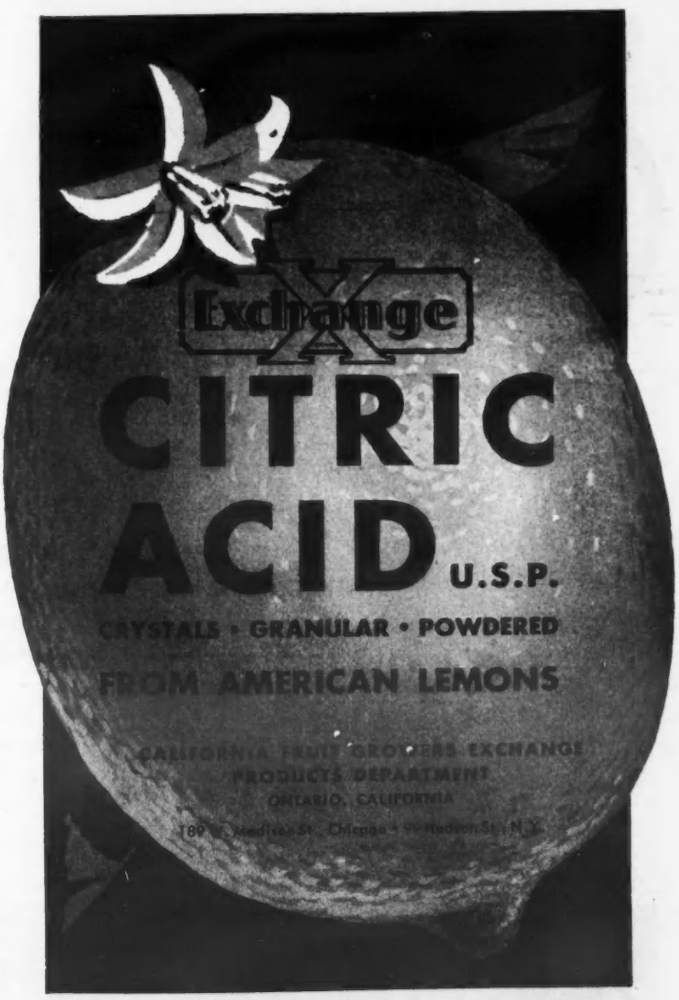

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